

Interstate Board to Investigate Grand Trunk Railroad Situation

CORPORATION TAX FOR THE YEAR IS COMPUTED

STATE TO COLLECT
SUM OF \$9,205,319
IN COMMONWEALTH

Commissioner's Office Practically Completes Work and Announces Proportions Due Cities and Towns

REFLECT BUSINESS

Assessments on Corporate Franchises Show Large Decrease in the Great Mill Cities of Commonwealth

The task of computing the assessment and distribution of the corporation taxes which are collected by the state each year, practically is completed, and it is apparent that the total amount to be collected by the commonwealth this year in this form of taxes will be greater than ever before, the exact figure being \$9,205,319.62.

There are three distinct taxes which enter into this computation, the tax upon street railway companies, the tax upon the corporate franchises of all manufacturing and mercantile corporations chartered by the commonwealth, and the tax upon public service corporations other than street railway companies, including electric light and gas light companies, telephone and telegraph companies, water companies, railroad companies and trust companies.

As is usually the case, the tax assessed upon the last named class of corporations proves much the largest this year, amounting to \$4,405,325.80. Next in importance comes the tax on corporate franchises, amounting to \$3,004,046.95, and the smallest is the tax on street railway companies, which amounts this year to only \$1,195,946.87. Last year the tax on public service corporations was \$3,326,128.25; that on corporate franchises was \$3,387,093.35, and the tax on street railway companies was \$1,236,855.46. It will be noted that both the public service and corporate franchise taxes show considerable increase this year, while the street railway tax alone shows a decrease.

To the public service corporation tax the railroads of the commonwealth prove to be the largest contributors, the payments of those entering Boston aggregating no less than \$1,472,684. Of this amount, \$1,253,568 is paid by those companies which are a part of the consolidated New Haven system, including the Boston & Maine. The Boston Railroad Holding Company, the legislative device by means of which the New Haven controls the Boston & Maine, is assessed for \$105,944.14.

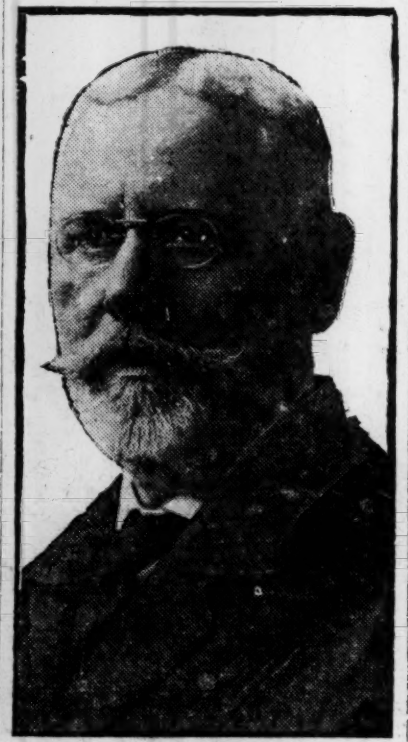
Next in importance comes the telephone industry, with a total payment of \$1,031,914.67, including \$407,010.02 by the American Telephone Company, and

(Continued on page seven, column one)

Comparative Corporation Tax

Street railway companies:	
1912	\$1,195,946.87
1911	1,236,855.46
Corporate franchises of manufacturing and mercantile corporations chartered by the commonwealth:	
1912	\$3,004,046.95
1911	3,387,093.35
Public service corporations other than street railway companies:	
1912	\$4,405,325.80
1911	3,326,128.25

Massachusetts State Tax Commissioner Whelan Looks After Corporations



(Photo by Marceau) WILLIAM D. T. TREFRY

DOUBLE-TRACK PLANS APPROVED

Approval was expressed by representatives of the city of Chelsea, the Boston & Maine and the Boston & Albany roads, on the plans for widening the track space under Washington avenue bridge about 17 feet, to provide a double track for the railroads.

An order for the widening will be drawn up by the railroads, and if agreed upon by the city of Chelsea, will finally come up for approval by the commissioners.

Judge Samuel R. Cutler and James A. B. O'Brien, city engineer, appeared for the city of Chelsea; Frederick M. Ives, David Curtin and Leo P. Reilly for the Bay State road; Thornton Alexander and B. W. Guppy for the Boston & Maine, and W. Hudson and F. B. Freeman for the Boston & Albany.

ARTISTS WISH TO SING VERDI'S "MASKED BALL"

Giovanni Zenatello, the tenor, and his wife, Mme. Maria Gay, the contralto, in talking to a representative of the Monitor at their hotel this morning, just before they started to Worcester, where they are to sing today, expressed it as their hope that Verdi's opera, "The Masked Ball," which is unique among grand operas for having the scene of its action laid in Boston, would be sung at the Boston opera house this winter. Mme. Gay said that she would appear this season as an interpreter of the role of Brangane in Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde."

"I have no doubt that 'The Masked Ball' will be one of the operas in which I will sing here," said Mr. Zenatello, "and I do not see why the public should not like the piece. It belongs musically to the same period of Verdi as the operas of his which have won the applause of the world and held their own through all the changes in lyric fashions. It is of just a little later time than 'Rigoletto' and it ought, I think, to be known in every theater which endeavors to give opera in a thoroughly representative way. I have just been singing the work with the baritone, Mr. Ruffo, in Philadelphia and I found that it had power there to move an American audience equally with the composer's more famous masterpieces."

Mme. Gay was enthusiastic for the idea of having the Boston public give "The Masked Ball" a trial. "Mr. Zenatello and Mr. Ruffo made a great success of it in Philadelphia," said Mme. Gay. "I am sure the Boston opera house audiences would like the music. I should

greatly like to see the Boston public give another Verdi work a trial, the opera 'Falstaff'."

GUILTY, ROOSEVELT ASSAILANT'S PLEA

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—John Schrank, who tried to kill Colonel Roosevelt here the night of Oct. 14, pleaded guilty before Judge August C. Backus, in the municipal court, today. His hearing was adjourned until 2 p. m., by which time a commission will have been appointed to examine him.

TURKEY MAY NOW BE LANDING ITS FRESH TROOPS AT RODOSTO

Defenders of Constantinople Are Strengthening Their Military Works in Accordance With Expert Advice

HOPING FOR CRISIS

LONDON—Once again complete silence envelops the military maneuvers in Thrace. It is clear that as pointed out in the Monitor cable on Monday, news of the piercing of the Thetaldja lines was precipitate. These lines consist of three series of works and if the Bulgarians had really pierced them on the Black sea shore and succeeded, as was announced by the Reichspost correspondent on Friday last, in gaining the forest in their rear, the Bulgarian army would have been through and in Constantinople hours ago. To these accustomed to reading between lines of military messages the whole tenor of the despatch was suspicious and bore, as was pointed out in the Monitor cable, evidence of editing by the Bulgarian general staff.

Upwards of three days have elapsed since the message was sent, and there is no news either from Constantinople or Sofia of the breaking of the lines. What probably did happen was what happened again and again during the siege of Port Arthur when outworks were stormed with great courage which it was found absolutely impossible to hold, owing to their being commanded by main defenses.

Thetaldja, as has been more than once pointed out, should be capable of indefinite defense even against heavy artillery and the heavy artillery in the possession of the Bulgarians is extremely small in quantity and is in position before Adrianople. The probability is that the Bulgarians do not wish to risk a repulse and are bringing up every available man and heavy guns before delivering the real assault upon the lines.

This of course is giving the Turks every opportunity of further strengthening their defenses and of organizing reserves which, however slowly, are steadily pouring into the Constantinople area from Asia Minor. It is understood that they have at last taken the advice of foreign military engineers with respect to their works and that for a week past

NEW AMBASSADOR TO UNITED STATES HAS BRILLIANT RECORD

LONDON—Sir Cecil Arthur Spring Rice, newly accredited ambassador to Washington, is the second son of the Hon. C. Spring Rice and Florence, daughter of Sir Frank Lascelles, made secretary to the legation at Brussels. From Brussels he passed to Washington, then on to Tokyo, Berlin and Constantinople. In 1900 he was charged d'affaires at Teheran, and a year later became British commissioner for the public debt in Cairo.

From thence he passed to St. Petersburg as a first secretary to the embassy, where he remained till recently ambassador at Berlin.

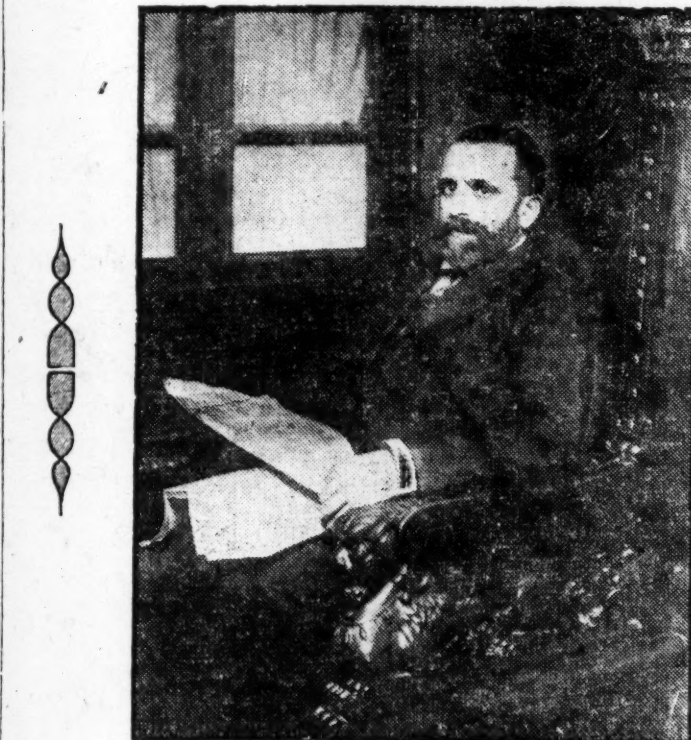
He was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, where he won an exhibition. He entered the war office and subsequently the foreign office, and began his political career as assistant private secretary to Lord Granville. Later on he became press writer to Lord Rosebery.

From 1906 to 1908 he was minister and consul-general for Persia, where he was decorated by the Sultan with the first class of Medjidie. Later in the latter year he was created minister-plenipotentiary of Sweden. He is a knight-commander of St. Michael and St. George, which order he received in 1906.

What you think of clean journalism can be aptly emphasized by introducing your favorite newspaper to some friend. Why not do it now and find each day some plan of acquainting others with your Monitor after you have finished reading it?

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....2c
To Foreign Countries.....3c

Premier Jose Canalejas who was one of Spain's most progressive statesmen and brilliant party leaders.



(Photo by Franzen and copyright by Stanley & Co., London)

CRUISERS START FOR TURKEY

PHILADELPHIA — The United States armored cruisers Montana and Tennessee slipped anchor today and departed under rush orders for Turkish waters.

they have been laboring energetically to carry out the proposals of these engineers.

There is one political reason why they might be delayed, though it is an improbable one. It is that the Servians should reach the Adriatic before the fall of the capital gives the powers an opportunity of intervening. Such delay would be almost incomprehensible were it not that politics have often been allowed to interfere with disastrous results in war.

The determination of the Turks to use Constantinople in preference to Rodosto as a base is itself an example of this. What is happening at Rodosto is another mystery. Presumably the Turks have landed fresh forces from transports, and with the help of their fleet are endeavoring to distract attention of Bulgarians at that point. Heavy firing from the ships there may have been what was taken for the guns of Greek ships off Gallipoli, but the condition of things in the peninsula of Gallipoli is as much in mystery as elsewhere.

During the Italian war the Turks kept a force of 4000 men in the peninsula. Whether these troops are still there or not no one knows. The simple fact about the whole matter is that from the beginning the censorship on both sides has been extremely severe. By making guesses it has been possible sometimes for guessers to appear to have known what has happened but careful scrutiny, however, of messages reveals in a moment that the number of right guesses has been exceeded by the wrong ones, and that it has been impossible to say anything at all with certainty until the official disclosures have been made. Even when it has come the official disclosure has been of the most meager description. It is not in the least likely for instance that the Turks know their loss in any battle and it is quite certain that the allies have never revealed theirs.

General estimates of the capture of war material and prisoners have been made, but only in a few cases have official figures been given, and in each case they have been ludicrously short of the estimates. At Kirk Kilisse correspondents reported the capture of 50,000 Turks, whereas the official Bulgarian return was 1200. A serious attempt to follow military operations means stating as facts only what are known to be facts and discussing as probabilities only matters of reasonable tactical or strategical possibility.

Additional war news from our European bureau is to be found upon Page 4.

SEÑOR CANALEJAS, PREMIER OF SPAIN, IS ASSASSINATED

(By the United Press)
MADRID, Spain—Premier Canalejas was assassinated today. The assassin killed himself.

The assassin, Manuel Pardinias, who is said to be an anarchist, fired twice at the premier in front of the office of the ministry of the interior, fronting on the Puerto del Sol, or Gate of the Sun, a big square in the center of Madrid, and the busiest spot in the city.

Great confusion followed, and police aided by cavalry were forced to clear the square.

Jose Canalejas, a Liberal in politics, was appointed premier of Spain in February 1910, succeeding Antonio Maura, a Conservative, after a merely nominal interval during the days of the temporary Maura cabinet.

The latter part of Maura's administration had been marred by violent uprisings all over Spain and especially in Barcelona, in protest against the drafting of Spanish troops for the war in Morocco. These disorders were put down with great severity, finally culminating in the execution of Francisco Ferrer, the educator and anarchist leader. It was this incident which drove Maura from office.

Compared with his predecessor, Señor Canalejas was regarded as a man of very advanced views. He had once been a Republican, but had grown somewhat more conservative in later life, and it was this which had antagonized the more radical element in Spain, who regarded him as a deserter from the standard. In the main, however, his term of office was a comparatively quiet one until a few months ago, when bitter discontent began to develop among both politicians and people.

The politicians, noticing that the revolutionary element was beginning to recover from the punishment inflicted under the Maura regime and holding that Canalejas was not keeping it under control with sufficient rigor, demanded his resignation. The masses declaring that the former Republican was rapidly turning into an ultra-conservative, denounced him as a despot.

Then followed the railroad strikes throughout most of Spain. They were temporarily settled but the men soon discovered, so they said, that the concessions which the government had induced the employers to promise them were not being granted, and a renewed strike was threatened.

Señor Canalejas was making political speeches in the large Spanish cities at the age of 10 years and at 25 years, as representative of the district of Soria, he took his seat in Parliament.

During the brief republic which followed the resignation of King Amadeo of Savoy, he was called to the sub-secretaryship of the presidency, a post of importance, which, however, nearly ended his political career. For many years, even after he had been minister of finance and of justice in several cabinets, he was unwelcome at the royal palace, from the close association of his name with the overthrow of a past monarchy.

ASKS TO BE MADE COMMON CARRIER

In a petition received this morning at the office of the railroad commissioners the Bay State Street railway requested authority to carry newspapers, baggage, express goods and freight in general within the limits of the city of Boston. The petition specified that the transportation was to be carried on between Mattapan square, via River street, to the town of Milton, and again from Mattapan square to the town of Hyde Park, recently annexed to the city proper as ward 26.

AGENTS OF COMMISSION ARE NOW AT WORK ON NEW ENGLAND ROADS

WASHINGTON—A telegram from the Providence Chamber of Commerce received by the interstate commerce commission protesting against the stoppage of construction work by the Grand Trunk and alleging that there is a trackage agreement with the New Haven road is answered by the statement that the present investigation going on regarding the rates in New England will also include this latest phase of the situation.

This investigation is to be thorough, and will include not only operation, but also the ownership and management of all railroad lines in the New England states. This member of the commission could not say when the investigation would be concluded, nor would he venture a forecast of the action the commission is likely to take as a result of it.

U. S. District Attorney to Boston Who Will Handle Railroad Investigation



(Photo by Chickering, Boston) ASA P. FRENCH

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT AWAITS PROOF THAT LAW HAS BEEN BROKEN

WASHINGTON — At the department of justice today it was said that no telegrams had been received from Representative O'Shaughnessy relative to the stopping of the work of construction of the Grand Trunk railroad's extension into New England. It was said also that if such a protest was received, it would in all probability be referred to United States Attorney A. P. French at Boston, and possibly to the United States attorney for the district of Rhode Island for investigation and report.

Some doubt was expressed by officials of the department of justice, however, whether the announced trackage agreement between the Grand Trunk and the New Haven road had reached a stage that would really call for action by the federal government. This was only tentative, however, and would be subject to revision should the report from Mr. French show that there had been a violation of the interstate commerce act or the Sherman anti-trust law.

ANOTHER BOSTON TRADE COLLIER TO BE LAUNCHED

Another steamer for the Boston coal-carrying trade, the Peter H. Crowell, building at Newport News, is soon to be added to the fleet of Crowell & Thurlow. The vessel will be launched Dec. 7, and is named for the senior member of the firm. The steamer is 328 feet long, 46 feet beam and 24 feet depth of hold, with capacity for 5000 tons of coal.

EXCERPTS from statements made by Cy Warman, publicity agent of the Grand Trunk, prior to the action of the Massachusetts Legislature admitting the Grand Trunk to Boston and what he says since the suspension of work on the extension to Massachusetts.

"When a man in the light of our promises and their fulfillment, in view of what we have done and are now doing in New England, pretends to oppose us on the ground that he questions our sincerity, then you may question his honesty. . . . New England and its industries can never be properly developed without railway competition and without a trunk line connection to the western states and Canada. . . . We have been asked to come to Boston. . . . If you want the Grand Trunk, the only free, unfettered railway on the continent, give us the signal and we'll come ahead."—Haverhill Board of Trade, May 7, 1912.

"They (New Haven road) can never prevent the carrying out by the Grand Trunk of its plans."—Boston, July 14, 1911.

The general tendency on the part of the people and those who speak for the people, both in the United States and Canada, is to put pressure on the railways, to load them with burdens, and to increase their difficulties, as well as the expenses of operation, all of which tends to discourage capital to such an extent that new railway construction is by no means attractive to investors. Rates are lower on the continent than anywhere else in the world. Now, instead of hoping for better conditions, the indications are that they will be made more burdensome. Mr. Warman also said the state of the money market in England alone was responsible for the Grand Trunk's decision. The suspension, he believed, would be only a temporary one.—Montreal, Nov. 11, 1912.

PRESIDENT FITZHUGH SAYS HIGH OFFICIALS DID NOT CONSULT HIM

Southern New England Head Declares He Had Nothing to Do With Agreement to Stop Work on the Road

SEES MR. BYRNES

No Plan for Conference With Mr. Mellen Is Made—Chairman Bancroft and Others See Railroad Man

Frank admissions that the officials of the Grand Trunk carried on their negotiations over his head after he had gained the confidence of the people of New England were made today by Earl H. Fitzhugh, president of the Southern New England railroad.

President Fitzhugh made it clear that he had nothing to do with the action of the Grand Trunk officials and said he felt much disconcerted about it.

Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the port directors, who called on Mr. Fitzhugh, said that the latter attributed the stopping of the work on the Southern New England to what President Chamberlin had said—a lack of money. He said that when negotiations were brought up he had no personal knowledge of them.

Timothy E. Byrnes, vice-president of the New Haven road, was at the hotel for lunch at noon. So far as is known no arrangements for Mr. Fitzhugh to meet Mr. Mellen have been made.

Among others who called upon Mr. Fitzhugh were Judge Thomas Kenefick, counsel for the Southern New England railroad and D. O. Ives, transportation manager of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Governor Foss and Mayor Fitzgerald plan to see Mr. Fitzhugh, who says he would be glad to meet any of them and explain his personal views on the situation.

It is expected that Mr. Murdock, Rhode Island counsel for the Grand Trunk, will be here from Providence today to see Mr. Fitzhugh. It is expected that Mr. Fitzhugh will remain at the hotel today and probably tomorrow.

Cy Warman, when seen at the hotel, said that, whether negotiations were or were not on between the Grand Trunk and the New Haven, every one may rest assured that the Grand Trunk will look out for New England, and will do the best it can for this city.

Mr. Fitzhugh said at the Touraine that, inasmuch as he had no part in any negotiations with the New Haven, he was not in a position to make any statement regarding the reported agreement.

D. O. Ives and other members of the transportation committee of the Chamber of Commerce were out this morning getting additional information regarding the situation to place before the executive committee this afternoon for definite action.

Conferences of business men will also be confronted today with the admission by Chas. S. Mellen, president of the New Haven system, that the discontinuance of work on the extension of the Grand

(Continued on page nine, column one)

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If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

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DEFEAT OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT NOT TO CAUSE DISSOLUTION

Brilliant Tactical Maneuver of Chief Unionist Whip, Lord Balcarras, Will Embarrass Cabinet, However

WAS UNEXPECTED

LONDON—Defeat of the government yesterday in the Commons will not cause immediate dissolution. The incident was a brilliant tactical maneuver on the part of the chief Unionist whip, Lord Balcarras. It will seriously embarrass the cabinet in its making up of the timetable and in shaping the finance of the home rule bill, but it cannot be construed into a vote of no confidence. It is, however, a bad beginning for a new ministerial chief whip, and is certain to damage the morale of the ministry in the country.

When the House met no one expected any excitement. If indeed it was any way looked for it was over personal incident of Mr. Samuel, member for Whitechapel, who is held to have forfeited his seat owing to financial dealings with the India office. A personal incident is dear to the lower House and there was a full House when Mr. Asquith arose to deliver the cabinet's decision. As soon as he had explained that in accordance with precedent the government would appoint a select committee to report on the case the House thinned down to nothing and it was nearly empty when Sir Frederick Banbury Balfour's colleague in representation of the city, arose to move that grants to the Parliament in Dublin should not exceed £2,500,000.

The amendment was not on paper but some such motion is a favorite one with the junior member for the city, and it was accepted by the speaker, seconded, replied to by the home secretary and allowed to go to division in a few minutes. As soon as the bells rang, the ministerial whips discovered they had been outmaneuvered. The Unionist reserves came pouring through an underground passage.

From the St. Stephens Club, when numbers were handed to the opposition

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
CASTLE SQUARE—"Madame X."
COLONIAL—"The Enchantress."
HOLLIS—"The Concert."
KELTIE—"Vandeville."
MAJESTIC—"The Merry Widow."
MARK—Rose Stahl.
ST. JAMES—"Don't Worry Only."
PLYMOUTH—"George Arliss in 'Disraeli'."
TREMONT—Henry Miller.

BOSTON CONCERTS
Tuesday, Jordan hall, 8 p. m., Apollo Club concert, Miss Florence Hinkle, soloist.
Thursday, Jordan hall, 3 p. m., piano recital, Miss Tina Lermer, Steinert hall, 8:15 p. m., song recital, Miss Katherine Lincoln.
Friday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., fifth rehearsal, Boston Symphony orchestra, George Proctor, soloist. Steinert hall, 8:15 p. m., song recital, Alfred F. Denghausen.
Saturday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., fifth concert, Boston Symphony orchestra, George Proctor, soloist.
Sunday 8:15 p. m., pension fund concert, Boston Symphony orchestra, Karl Muck, conductor.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Saturday, 8 p. m., dances by Mme. Adeline Genee and ballet.

NEW YORK
ASTOR—Douglas Fairbanks.
BROADWAY—"The Dove of Peace."
CASINO—"The Merry Countess."
CENTURY—"The Daughter of Heaven."
COMEDY—"Fanny's First Play."
COLUMBIA—"George M. Cohan."
EMPIRE—Mrs. Mahan.
ETTING—"Within the Law."
PORTY EIGHTH ST.—William Collier.
FULTON—"The Yellow Jacket."
GARRICK—John Mason.
GLOBE—"Lady of the Slippers."
HARRIS—"A Rich Man's Son."
HIPPODROME—"Under Many Flags."
LIBERTY—"Milestones."
LYCEUM—Billie Burke.
LYRIC—"Julius Caesar."
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"Hardy Money."
PLAYHOUSE—"Little Women."
REPUBLIC—"The Governor's Lady."
THIRTY-NINTH ST.—Annie Russell company.
WEBER—"Scrape o' the Pen."

CHICAGO
BLACKSTONE—"Milestones."
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"The Siren."
COLONIAL—"Ben Hur."
CORT—"Fine Feathers."
GARRICK—"Miss Princess."
GRAND—"The Red Widow."
ILLINOIS—Cyril Scott.
LYSALLE—"Girl at the Gate."
MYCKERS—Chauncey Olcott.
OLYMPIC—"The Million."
POWERS—"Mrs. Fiske."

whips, there was a roar of triumph from their party, followed by prolonged and tumultuous cheering when the speaker read out the figures—for the motion, 228; against, 206; majority, 22. There was further cheering when the prime minister rose to move adjournment so that the cabinet might consider its position. Then the members poured into the lobby, there was opposition cheering, and calling on the government to resign.

Late in the evening the decision of the cabinet was made known acting on a number of precedents stretching over many years. Premier Asquith decided to retain office. There were various parliamentary forms by which the decision of the moment can be corrected and one or another of these will be taken advantage of. The defeat however, means the loss probably of the parliamentary week to the government, which it cannot afford, and also the dislocation of the timetable for the rest of the session.

Polling for the Taunton vacancy took place yesterday and ended in the return of the Unionist by an increased majority of 52, the figures being Sir Gilbert Wills, 1882; J. E. Schunck, 1597; majority, 285. News of the government defeat in the House was received late in the evening and was immediately circulated through the town.

Mr. Lansbury, Socialist, for the Bow and Bromley division of London, has resigned his seat and will stand again immediately on the basis of being a supporter of woman's suffrage. Mr. Lansbury, disapproving entirely of the attitude of the Liberal and Labor parties towards the question, proposes to test the opinion of his great London constituency by a direct appeal to the electors.

Little or no secret is made in the lobbies of the House of the fact that a large number of members who supported purely abstract resolutions in favor of female suffrage will do nothing to help to convert them into practice, and will find a way of avoiding a direct vote in its support.

In these circumstances Mr. Lansbury has decided to take the opinion of an industrial constituency in a way which will convey a strong hint to the Labor party as to the views of their constituents.

SHIP SCAFFOLD FALLS

L. H. Chipwood, H. E. McAllister and C. F. Boyden, seamen at the Christchurch navy yard, were injured today when scraping the sides of the battleship New Jersey at drydock No. 2. The three men were at work on a scaffold when it gave way. The men fell quite a distance.

U. S. AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN PASSES IN HIS RESIGNATION

WASHINGTON—Charles Page Bryan, United States ambassador to Japan, tendered his resignation Monday to President Taft, who reluctantly accepted it. Mr. Bryan said that he felt unable to continue his work. He is now at his home in Elmhurst, Ill.

Although a general change in the personnel of the ambassadors of the United States was expected as a sequence to the recent election, Ambassador Bryan is the first of the diplomatic corps formally to tender his resignation to President Taft.

Mr. Bryan departed from Tokyo, on leave of absence, in September. He had previously arranged to absent himself from his post, but was prevented by the passing away of the Emperor.

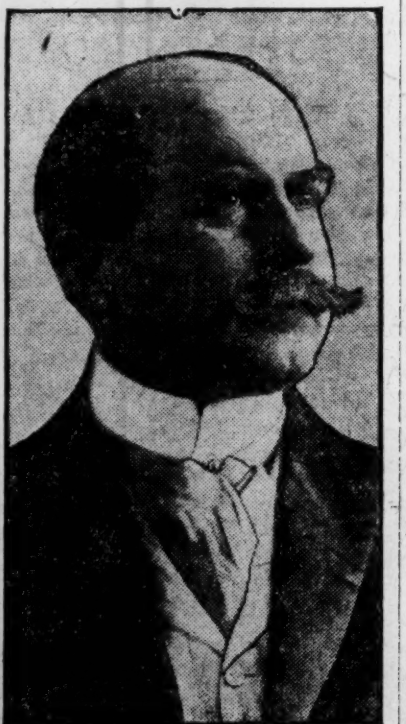
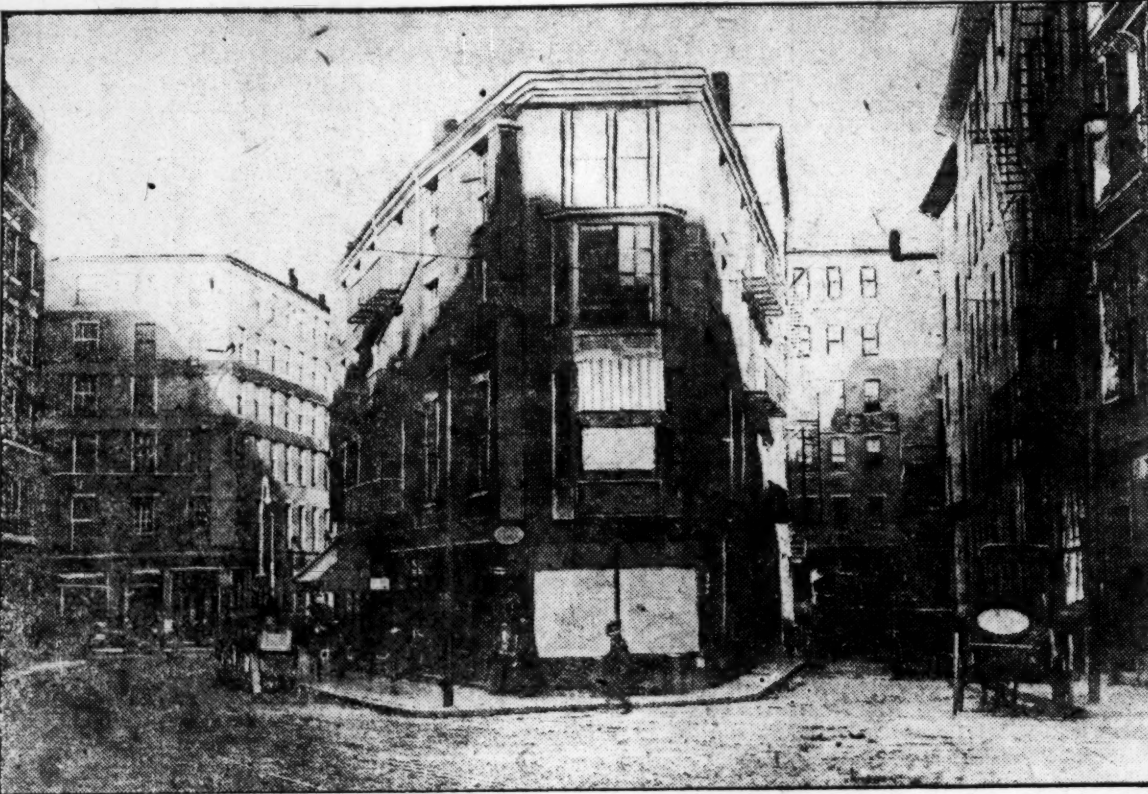


Photo by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.
CHARLES PAGE BRYAN

PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON



Sudbury square, so known for two centuries, is bounded on one side by the only street in Boston that has retained its name since 1649

SOLDIER SETTLERS ARE BEING SOUGHT BY SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—According to a report received from the emigration agent for South Australia in India, there are a number of time-expired soldiers in southern India, suitable for farm work in South Australia, and many of them will, the agent expects, be prepared to proceed to that state.

He has received instructions to select suitable men from the artillery and cavalry regiments which are recruited from the rural districts of the United Kingdom. The first batch is expected to reach South Australia in November, and a number of applications for the soldiers have already been received from farmers. The proposal that these time-expired men should proceed to South Australia is being well received by the commanding officers, who, together with other gentlemen interested in the welfare of the men, are cooperating with the emigration agent in placing before the men the benefits to be derived from settling in South Australia.

The agent was requested to lecture on the advantages of Australia to the men of the seventh hussars at Bangalore. He accepted the invitation and addressed an audience of about 500 men.

MATERIALS FREE FOR SHIP OUTFIT

WASHINGTON—The free ship material law passed at the recent session of Congress will be interpreted to include everything that enters into the equipment of vessels, according to a statement issued by Secretary MacVeagh of the treasury department. The secretary will hold, it is said, that the law is not confined to original equipment but is applicable to reequipment of the vessel.

KOREANS ENTER RICE INDUSTRY

CHICO, Cal.—Within the week 1000 acres of land in the Gridley region have been leased to Koreans to be developed in connection with the rice industry which is now taking such rapid strides that a big mill is a certainty in the early spring. The largest individual transaction was that wherein S. K. Rhee and his brother leased 640 acres east of Gridley to plant in rice. The lessees are from Korea and are well informed in American business ways.

ASTOR TAXES SWORN OFF

NEW YORK—Representatives of the estate of John Jacob Astor in swearing off the assessment on \$5,000,000 personal property declared that on Oct. 1 the estate had in cash \$2,200,000, against which, according to the personal tax law, there was chargeable \$3,000,000 in obligations, including the inheritance tax.

LIBERALS BLOCKING CUBAN LEGISLATION

WASHINGTON—The Liberal party in Cuba, defeated in the recent election, has taken effective means to block legislative organization.

The Cuban constitution requires the presence of two-thirds of the membership in both branches of Congress before the bodies can organize or do business. The Liberals, controlling more than one-third of the delegates, prevent the accession to office by the newly elected Menocal government by refusing to vote.

To guard against just such a situation the American intervening government enacted a law authorizing less than two-thirds of the Congress to compel the attendance of absent members and to count them as present for the purpose of making up a quorum.

The Gomez government, however, repealed this law within a few weeks after the withdrawal of the American forces. The serious phase of the situation is the possibility that it may prevent the canvassing of the electoral vote and consequently the inauguration of the new administration next spring.

CASH REGISTER TRIAL ORDERED
CINCINNATI—The first step in the prosecution of the president and 29 other officials of the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, O., on a charge of violating the criminal section of the Sherman anti-trust law, was taken on Monday when United States Judge Hollister ordered a panel of 26 jurors drawn. The trial will be begun in this city on Nov. 19.

MRS. WILSON HONORED

WASHINGTON—It was announced Monday that Mrs. Woodrow Wilson has accepted the title of honorary president of the Women's Auxiliary of the Southern Commercial Congress. Mrs. Wade Hampton has been appointed general secretary of the auxiliary, with headquarters in Washington.

WIRELESS RATES DECIDED

OTTAWA, Ont.—The new rates for wireless telegraph messages off the Canadian coast, announced some time ago, will become effective on Dec. 1. A feature of the new regulations is the provision that all telegraph companies must accept messages for transmission by wireless.

NATIONAL APPLE SHOW OPENS

SPOKANE, Wash.—With the blowing of steam whistles and ringing of bells the fifth national apple show was opened here Monday by Gov. M. I. Hay. It is estimated that more than 2,500,000 apples are in place at the exhibition. The first of the growers' conferences was held Monday.

KANSAS OPENS LARGE HATCHERY

PRATT, Kan.—The state has formally taken possession of the largest fish hatchery in the world. Eighty-three ponds, in which the fish will be separated according to size, stretch over an area of 65 acres. Each pool spreads over a basin of from one third to one half acre.

'MANON LESCAUT' IS OPENING OFFERING OF NEW YORK OPERA

The Metropolitan Crowded to Witness Debut of Miss Lucrezia Bori and Welcome Popular Vocal Favorites

FINANCIAL SUCCESS

NEW YORK—New York's opera season opened Monday night at the Metropolitan opera house with every circumstance presaging a most successful year. There were no empty seats, automobiles and carriages lined Broadway and at times almost blocked traffic in Thirty-ninth street. Standing room at the opera house was taken. Treasurer John Brown said the audience represented about \$13,000 in receipts.

There was more than the usual amount of enthusiasm at a first night. Mr. Caruso was welcomed on his first entrance, and so was Miss Bori, the new soprano. The course of the opera was frequently interrupted by applause, and there were many curtain calls and flowers.

The opera with which the season opened was Puccini's "Manon Lescaut," substituted for the one originally appointed for this occasion, Meyerbeer's "Les Huguenots," in which Mme. Frieda Hempel was to make her American debut. But Mme. Hempel has been kept in Germany and Meyerbeer's opera was not to be given without her. In her stead another of the new sopranos of the company, Miss Lucrezia Bori, made her first appearance in Puccini's opera, and it also served for entrance of Messrs. Caruso, Scotti and several more well remembered members of the company of recent seasons. Likewise a new conductor, Mr. Polacco, who is to have large responsibilities, till Mr. Toscanini returns, appeared for the first time to direct the performance.

Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" had not been heard here for four years and a half.

The performance of the opera was an excellent one, reflecting credit on the new conductor, Giorgio Polacco, who is new to the Metropolitan opera house, though he has had American experience with opera as presented by Mr. Savage.

Miss Lucrezia Bori, who made her first appearance as the heroine before a New York audience, made a distinctly favorable impression. She has a true soprano voice of clear and brilliant timbre that is especially good in its upper notes.

Mr. Caruso came back to the stage of the Metropolitan quite as he has been in recent seasons when he has been at his best. Mr. Scotti gave an admirable and characteristic interpretation of Lescaut. Messrs. De Segura, Bada, Ananian, and Reiss contributed to an excellent ensemble. The opera was handsomely mounted, and the scenes of the square in Amiens, of Manon's room in Paris, the square in Havre, and the "vast plain on the New Orleans territory" were all excellent in their picturesqueness.

Clarence H. Mackay, acting chairman of the board of directors, in the absence of Otto H. Kahn, said: "I am delighted with the auspicious manner in which the season has opened. It is most gratifying to know that the subscription is the largest in the history of the institution."

PRISON SHIP FOR CADETS

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Simple confinement to quarters is not sufficient punishment for infractions of the rules at the naval academy, according to Supt. J. M. Gibbons, and he has restored the custom of imprisoning cadets in a station ship. The old Reina Mercedes, captured from Spain in 1898, has been anchored in the Severn and interdicted cadets are confined to the vessel after the day's recitations and meals.

SAYS SCHOOLS ARE SAFE

NEW YORK—President Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., of the board of education flatly contradicts the report made by Fire Commissioner Johnson, and says the New York schools are absolutely safe in regard to fire. The board committee, Monday night, resolved to ask \$1,500,000 fund authorization to defray work called for by the fire commissioners' orders.

UNDERWRITERS GET SHIP

QUEBEC—Underwriters in London who insured the vessel have been notified by the owners by cable that the Royal George is theirs to make whatever they may of her. The ship, which went aground in the St. Lawrence river Nov. 6, was owned by the Canadian Northern Railway Company.

U. S. SENATORIAL CAUCUS IS URGED BY MR. CROCKER

Urging his fellow Republican legislators to join in a caucus for the purpose of agreeing on a candidate whom all would support for United States Senator to succeed Senator W. Murray Crane, as has been the custom in past years, Representative Courtney Crocker of Boston, in a statement made public today, taken exception to those political leaders who favor abandoning the preliminary caucus.

He says in part: "Various Democrats, speaking with apparent confidence 'for all the people,' have recently been declaring who should be the next United States senator and how he should be chosen. Inasmuch as we were elected by our constituents to choose as United States senator a man worthy to represent Massachusetts and a man who believes in Republican principles, and they were not, I take it we are naturally more interested in each other's views than we are in their views."

"If we hope really to act for the people, it will be our plain duty to meet with each other as Republicans on Beacon hill to select and to elect for our constituents a man of whom they can be proud."

GENERAL PROTEST ON PARCELS POST

ST. LOUIS—Five thousand delegates representing the National Federation of Retail Merchants, with 1,250,000 members, will meet in this city Nov. 19 to formulate plans for opposing the parcels post.

The high cost of living and the relation between the small retailer and the consumer will be discussed, leading up to the development of the small town and the small country and general store, and the keeping of the small town and country boys and girls at home.

STREET CAR TRAFFIC GROWS

VICTORIA, B. C.—For October a total of 887,729 passengers were carried by the British Columbia Electric Company, compared with 756,634 in October a year ago, but as compared with the month of September the returns show a falling off. The increase for the 10 months period, however, over that of the same time last year was 2,195,281, or 30 per cent, the total being 8,881,145, compared with 6,685,864 last year.

FIREMAN IS PROMOTED

William Peterson of ladder company No. 4 has been appointed senior ladderman of that company, his promotion taking effect today.

Christmas Gifts at Stowell's



Electric Lamp SPECIAL VALUE \$12.50

A new design of simple and refined elegance, Old Brass finish, with leaded glass shade. Height 21 inches, diameter of shade 14 inches. Fitted with two lights, cord and chain socket. Price \$12.50. We have a large and varied assortment of Foreign and Domestic Electric and Gas Lamps, ranging in price from \$1 to \$50.

A. Stowell & Co. Inc. 24 Winter St., Boston Jewellers for 90 Years

BREAKFAST

gens. muffins, griddle cakes, doughnuts, etc., are simply delicious made of Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour. Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston.

Wedding Invitations W. B. Clarke Co Engraved & Printed 26 & 28 Tremont St.

USE BURRILL'S TOOTH POWDER

Guaranteed by NEW ENGLAND LABORATORY CO., LYNN, MASS.

Leading Events in Athletic World

PENNSYLVANIA NOW BUSY PREPARING FOR CARLISLE INDIANS

Return of Former Red and Blue Stars Has Resulted in Wonderful Improvement at Philadelphia

USE FORWARD PASS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The University of Pennsylvania football team is now busy preparing for its game with the Carlisle Indians Saturday. The coaches are enthusiastic over the return to form of the eleven, and predict success.

Never in the history of football at Pennsylvania, has a team made the wonderful "come-back" shown on Franklin field last Saturday. Outclassed in every department of the game, in the first quarter, by the powerful Michigan team, and buried under a seemingly impassable score, the Red and Blue team pulled together, and with the best playing witnessed this season in Philadelphia, they gradually drew up on the westerners' score. Then, when Michigan had a lead of but one point and the last chance of scoring seemed lost when Marshall failed in a goal from field, the same player caught the ball on a kickoff and made a spectacular 60-yard run for the touchdown which gave Pennsylvania the game, and turned the tide of defeat, which has been running so strong this year, against the Red and Blue.

The Pennsylvania team must gain consistency and unity in its playing to cope successfully with Carlisle. The latter is quick to take advantage of a weakening or slump. If they can play as they did in the last half of the Michigan game, without losing their machine-like unity, they will make a fine showing. Pennsylvania played two kinds of football last week—the very worst and the very best.

In looking for the source of the new strength and aggressiveness of the Pennsylvania team, William Hollenback, coach of Penn State, and other old Red and Blue players, stand out prominently. These old stars, dropping their business, hastened to the urgent need of their alma mater, and supplied inspiration for the wonderful improvement of the past week. Too much credit cannot be given to them.

One of the factors which counted toward the success of the Quakers, was the continuous use of the forward pass. Pennsylvania has never been a devotee to this style of play—it is now developing it and the lesson to be gained from this is that Pennsylvania has not only gained a fair amount of experience in the use of the forward pass, but has learned how to break up the passes of their opponents.

The short kick-off worked by Pennsylvania in the past two games will probably be used the remainder of the season. The men are placed so that it is uncertain which one will kick the ball. It may go to the right or left, or for a long kick down the field. In the former case, there is a possibility of a Red and Blue player catching the ball from his own kickoff. This happened two out of three times in the Penn State game, but was not successful in the Michigan game, when it was used once. It has good points, and is certainly a novel play. If it does no more than confuse the opposition it accomplishes something. It was probably originated and put into the state game, because of the presence of Miller, the latter's quarterback, who in 1911 made a touchdown from kickoff. The short kick prevented any substantial returns being made.

BOWLING RESULTS

AMATEUR BOSTON PIN LEAGUE			
Dalton Club	492	492	1355
Colonial Club	503	492	1517
Dudley Club	481	547	1531
Wintrop Y. C.	523	492	1514-1529

NEWSPAPER LEAGUE			
Journal-Record	451	475	1293
Monitor	412	442	1283
Transcript 2d.	436	430	1283
Herald	427	443	1293
American	495	432	1307
Globe 3d.	404	420	1250
Transcript 1st.	419	449	1283
Globe 2d.	484	500	1403
Post	400	409	1384
Globe 1st.	434	479	1306

RIFLE CLUB FOR KANSAS

LAWRENCE, Kan.—The University of Kansas Rifle Club is now an organized branch of student activity. Twenty-five men have signed up for the work under E. L. Bennett, captain of the organization. The other officers are L. V. Redmond, president; Huntsman Haworth, secretary, and C. V. Scott, treasurer. It is intended to hold monthly shoots with the rifle teams of other universities. Each school will hold a shoot on a certain day under the auspices of an umpire, and the results will then be exchanged.

CHARGES AGAINST SPRINTER DREW

NEW YORK—Charges of professionalism have been registered with Secretary J. E. Sullivan of the A. A. U. against Howard P. Drew of the Springfield high school. Drew qualified for the 100-meter dash in the recent Olympic meet at Stockholm, but was unable to run in the finals. It is claimed he plays professional football.

TWO CHANGES IN YALE LINEUP FOR PRINCETON GAME

Cooney Replaces Arnold at Left Guard and Wheeler Takes Cornell's Place at Quarter—Signal Drills

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale's football squad takes the field for practice today with two changes in the varsity lineup. The changes were made as the result of the Brown game Saturday and the present lineup will be the one which will start the game against Princeton.

The two changes were not unexpected. Cornell had been playing a good game at quarterback from an individual standpoint, but he couldn't run the team very well. On the other hand Wheeler could run the team well, but was not much on individual playing. When he took Cornell's place in the lineup Saturday he showed up in fine shape not only at running the team, but as an individual player as well.

As soon as Wheeler went into the game Saturday, the attitude of the Yale team seemed to improve, scoring twice before his retirement from the game. Cornell is an individual star and will be first substitute. He would probably make a better halfback than he would a quarterback. He was halfback and captain of the freshman team last year.

The other change comes largely through the inexperience of Arnold as a guard. He and Cooney have been candidates for the position for the past two weeks, pressing each other closely, and until Saturday Arnold seemed to be a little the better. But Saturday Cooney showed up better. These were the only changes from Saturday's lineup and the only substitutes during the afternoon were Puppely and Markle as halfbacks, Cornell as quarterback and Read as guard.

The practice consisted of signal drills for the various teams and much punting for Spalding and Flynn. There were many coaches at the field.

SIDELINE NOTES

Annapolis Academy is strong in backs this fall, having two sets who are likely to get into the West Point game.

The new baseball cage has already come in handy. Signal drill for the varsity eleven can be held there with the greatest ease.

With McGuire, Harvard's big guard, again eligible to play, the Crimson will be well fortified with good substitutes for the center of the line.

They are already beginning to select a successor to Coach Smith at Pennsylvania. George Brooke is one of those mentioned. He was one of the greatest kickers of his day.

In their first 10 games of the season the Carlisle Indians scored 389 points. It looks as if they would pass the 500 mark before they end their season Thanksgiving day.

Two big games Saturday—Harvard vs. Dartmouth and Yale vs. Princeton. Yale must win here or it will take some of the edge off the Harvard-Yale game on the following Saturday.

A feature of the Vanderbilt-Harvard game new to eastern football was the talking of the Vanderbilt players to each other during the play. It sounded like a baseball game.

Some of the big eastern colleges might follow Vanderbilt's style of running off signals to advantage. Almost every play the signals were given before the men were in their positions.

The Harvard-Yale-Princeton freshman football championship will be determined Saturday when Harvard and Yale meet. Harvard has beaten Princeton 14 to 0, while Yale tied her, 3 to 3, last Saturday.

Reports have it that Brickley has a younger brother coming to Harvard soon who is a better dropkicker than the present Crimson back. The facts of the case are that his brother, who is now captain of Everett High, is going to Exeter Academy next fall and to Harvard in 1914. He is about as good as the Harvard player in every department, but his dropkicking is not nearly as good. There are some more brothers, too.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Secretary Herman Nickerson of the National league club said today that he expected a telegram from either President Gaffney or Manager Stallings today telling something of the situation at Milwaukee, where both gentlemen are attending the minor league session.

Word was received today at the new winter Red Sox headquarters in the Tremont building that Treasurer Robert McRoy of the club was expected at Hot Springs, Ark., this evening. He is accompanied by Mrs. McRoy and their son. Mr. McRoy is to make the arrangements for the spring training season at Hot Springs and then return to Boston.

C. DEMAREST MEETS JAPANESE PLAYER IN BILLIARD TOURNAMENT

Kodji Yamada Is First Player From That Country Ever to Take Part in This Event

HOPPE BEATS CLINE

NEW YORK—Calvin Demarest of Chicago meets Kodji Yamada of Japan, and George Sutton of Chicago plays Alfred Taylor of Milwaukee this evening in the second days play of the 18.2 balk-line professional billiard championship tournament of the world at the Hotel Astor. It is the first time that a Japanese player has ever entered one of these tournaments and much interest is manifested in this match.

W. F. Hoppe, the title holder, was the winner of the first game played Monday evening. He tallied the necessary 500 points, while his opponent, H. P. Cline, scored only 190. The winner's average was mediocre, being 11 16-44, while the loser had to be content with a trifle over 4.

Hoppe's best high run of 111 was the one redeeming feature of the match, both players being victims of miscues caused by particles of leafage from the arbor overhead. Their score:

Hoppe—0 0 0 17 84 44 21 2 3 20 111 5 0	55 1 10 7 13 0 2 2 23 1 1 0 2 0 3 2 0 18 20 0
Cline—0 1 10 1 0 4 11 11 1 1 7 30 0 1 25 0	2 1 6 9 1 11 0 5 0 1 8 24 6 0 0 1 2 2 1 3 0
High runs—Hoppe, 111, 84, 44; Cline, 25, 24, 20.	Averages—Hoppe, 11 16-44; Cline 4 18-43

Ora Morningstar of Pittsburgh defeated George F. Slosson of New York 500 to 474 in the second contest, running to the thirty-fourth inning. Slosson made the high run of the tournament thus far, clicking 140 in his thirteenth inning. Scores:

Morningstar, 500; average, 14-24-34;	high runs, 69, 67, 55.
Slosson, 474; average, 13 32-34; high runs, 140, 53, 52.	

SCRIMMAGE IS ON THE PROGRAM AT HANOVER TODAY

HANOVER, N. H.—Scrimmaging is once more on the schedule today for the Dartmouth football squad, with every man in fine condition. Dr. John O'Connor '02 of Manchester and Charles Boyle '00 are expected today to assist the coaches already assembled here to prepare the Green team during the last lap of practice before the Harvard game.

Work Monday was long but light, no scrimmage taking place. After it had become dark out on the oval, the coaches took the squad into the gymnasium, where the practice was continued. For nearly an hour Monday afternoon the coaches kept Engelhorn, Barends and Hogsett kicking drop kicks over the up-rights and goals from placement, and there is every indication at present that Brickley will not be the only man next Saturday to try goals from the field.

Dartmouth seems to have been storing up its strength for Saturday's contest, and the fact that Coach Cavanaugh sent 23 men into the Cornell game shows that there are plenty of fresh men to replace the regulars.

The final week's practice starts with the initial line-up for the Harvard game still very much in doubt. From tackle to tackle, Gibson, Bennett and Engelhorn are the only sure men to start the game. A great contest is under way for the other two positions, and it is certain that the two men who finally win will be very near if not entirely up to the standard of the other three players.

The ends are improving daily. It looks now as if Hogsett would play at left end with either Barends, Lafferty or Loudon at the other extremity. Recor is first choice substitute for Hogsett at quarterback; Llewellyn is the logical choice.

Backfield is a settled proposition, consisting of Morey, Whitney and Snow. These men all have good weight, speed and are an accurate trio on the forward pass.

TO INTRODUCE VOLLEY BALL

Volley ball will be introduced in the Boston high schools, if plans made by Dr. T. F. Harrington and Nathaniel Young, his assistant, are carried through. The game probably will be played from Dec. 1 to late March.

"Hathaway"

STAMPED ON A SHOE MEANS STANDARD OF MERIT

Those desiring sensible, up-to-date, modern footwear, built on correct principles, will find everything they may desire at our store. Our shoes give comfort and ease to the feet, as we know how to fit them. Over 50 years of our life spent among shoes. This experience at the service of our patrons.

Sixty-five years in this location.

HATHAWAY'S SHOE SHOP
52 MERCHANTS ROW
BOSTON, MASS.

HARD SCRIMMAGE FOR HARVARD MEN THIS AFTERNOON

Coaches Are Now Paying Their Attention to Building Up Team Play Offensive and Defensive

Hard scrimmage work is planned for the Harvard varsity football squad this afternoon in preparation for the Dartmouth game. All of the first-string men are now ready to get into the work and the coaches will devote their time to building up team play. The players are now well advanced in their individual departments of the game so that all that remains now is to get them to working in unison both offensively and defensively.

All Monday afternoon team A had the ball, and team B was on the defensive in dummy scrimmage, a large squad of coaches followed the players closely from start to finish.

Team A lined up as follows: Felton, L.; Storor, L.T.; Pennock, L.G.; Parmenter, C.; Driscoll, R.G.; Hitchcock, R.T.; O'Brien, R.C.; Gardner, R.B.; Hardwick, L.H.B.; Brickley, R.H.B.; Wendell, F.B.

Team B was made up of Dana, L.; Lawson, L.T.; McGuire, L.G.; Wigglesworth, C.; Withington, R.G.; T. Frothingham, R.T.; Hollister, R.C.; Freedley, R.B.; Lingard, L.H.B.; H. Frothingham, R.H.B.; Bradlee, F.B.

Felton, Brickley, Hardwick and Millholland reported for kicking practice before the regular session started.

Knott, who played tackle and end on some of Coach Reid's teams joined the coaching staff and followed the work of the tackles. His arrival brought the number of coaches up to nine. Corbett is reporting regularly for work with the backfield men and punters, and the other regular men on the staff are Haughton, Dally, Leary, Wigglesworth, Paul and Lotthrop Withington and Browne.

The Harvard Athletic Association has several hundred tickets left for the Dartmouth game. Past and present Harvard men will have an opportunity to buy them today from 10 to 1 at the athletic association office in the Union building.

If any are left from this sale they will be disposed of tomorrow by general sale at Leavitt & Pierce's in Cambridge and Wright & Ditson's in Boston at 2 o'clock.

MYSTIC VALLEY BOWLING LEAGUE SEASON OPENS

The Mystic Valley Interclub League has completed arrangements for the opening of its series of bowling games to-night with the Medford club rolling at Towanda and the Central club rolling at the Highland club. Fourteen weeks games have been arranged with a short recess of two weeks during the holidays.

This year the Melrose club will enter the league, of which it was a member several years ago, and the Arlington Boat Club will not be a member, having declined to continue this season. The other clubs are Calumet of Winchester, Medford of Medford, Malden and Kenwood of Malden, Central of Somerville, Towanda of Woburn, Melrose and Highland clubs of Melrose. The schedule follows:

Nov. 12, Medford at Towanda, Central at Highland, Kenwood at Malden; 13, Melrose at Calumet; 18, Towanda at Kenwood; 19, Highland at Melrose, Malden at Central; 20, Calumet at Medford; 26, Medford at Towanda, Malden at Melrose; 27, Malden at Central; 30, Highland at Medford; 31, Towanda at Central, Malden at Melrose.

Jan. 1, Kenwood at Calumet; 7, Melrose at Towanda, Medford at Malden, Kenwood at Highland; 8, Central at Calumet; 13, Malden at Kenwood; 14, Highland at Central, Calumet at Melrose; 15, Towanda at Medford; 20, Kenwood at Towanda, Medford at Calumet; 21, Central at Malden, Melrose at Highland; 27, Malden at Towanda; 28, Medford at Kenwood, Central at Melrose, Calumet at Highland.

Feb. 3, Highland at Malden; Melrose at Medford; 4, Kenwood at Central; 5, Towanda at Calumet; 11, Towanda at Highland; Kenwood at Melrose; 12, Malden at Calumet; Central at Medford; 13, Medford at Highland; Central at Towanda; Melrose at Malden; 19, Calumet at Kenwood; 24, Highland at Kenwood; Malden at Medford; Calumet at Central; 25, Towanda at Melrose.

The Los Angeles team in the Pacific Coast league made good money this year. The stockholders declared a dividend of \$22,500 on \$25,000 worth of stock.

PRINCETON VARSITY IS ON LAST WEEK OF FOOTBALL FOR YEAR

Final Touches Are Being Put on Tiger Candidates for Championship Game With Yale Team

ALL ARE CONFIDENT

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton stepped into the last lap of her race through the 1912 football season today with the Yale game for the goal of all importance. Memories of the Harvard defeat are vague and distant in Tigertown today, and all eyes are bent on the success of the team on Saturday, which will mean either the success or failure of this season to the Tigers. Princeton has never won a football game from Yale on Osborne field, and has only made one touchdown on the Elis at this gridiron, that of Tibbott in 1908.

Trainer Fitzpatrick is optimistic today because of the splendid condition of the entire eleven. He will probably give his approval of scrimmages for this afternoon and tomorrow and possibly a light scrimmage on Thursday. Most of the veterans had an easy time last week, and the New York game on Saturday was largely won by substitutes.

The personnel of the team against Yale, though all of the work for the past five weeks has been conducted in secret, can in most cases be judged accurately. Blumenthal at center and Logan and Shenk at the guard berths are the logical choices for the center trio, the last two being youngsters who have never faced Yale. Phillips has been the mainstay of the left side of the line at tackle and at time has forced himself into the limelight. The other tackle post has not yet been decided and the title lies between Penfield, E. Trenkman and Ballin, with the odds slightly in favor of the first.

At ends the running is still close with Andrews, Wight, Streit and H. Waller working hard, with a possibility of Dunlap playing. Andrews will undoubtedly start the game at the left wing, because he is a strong player and because of his great value as a tosser of the forward pass. Wight, who played against Yale two years, is running second for the berth at right end at present, but his claim is by no means indisputable. From his work on Saturday it was evident that he has recovered much of his former speed and is an unerring tackler. The coaches pushed Captain Pendleton in at end in the Harvard game without any preliminary drill at this position, but they feel now that he will be of more value in the backfield in the Yale game.

This means that H. Baker will again be on the sidelines in Princeton's big game, as he was against Dartmouth and Harvard. His worth as a speedy back of the typical Princeton type of recent years cannot be overlooked in the Yale game, and there is a possibility that on a clear day he would even have precedence over E. Waller. Waller asserted his claim against Harvard, and again on Saturday, when he ran 80 yards for a touchdown. He is a powerful attacking back. DeWitt at fullback will shoulder the burden of the punting and most of the line plunging. He slumped terribly in the Harvard game, but seemed to have returned to form against New York University. His punts averaged 47 yards and were sent off quickly.

BASEBALL MEN AT MILWAUKEE

MILWAUKEE—Over 200 men arrived here today to attend the annual meeting of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues which opens here.

Discussions on salary limits and re-classifications of leagues will be the principal questions for settlement at the convention. The question of revenues to carry on the work of the association will also be considered.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

In an article last week I referred to the great final last year between James Braid and Edward Ray in the News of the World tournament and how the dour Scot showed signs of feeling for the second time in his career. By this it must not be misunderstood to mean that Braid was anything but the most perfect of sportsmen (and amateur though I am I must say that every great professional I have seen, and I have seen all the best, is an example to some amateurs who are out to enlarge their collection of plate while the professional is actually earning his living, yet he is modest when successful and loses cheerfully with heartiest congratulations to the man who has beaten him).

What I meant by Braid showing feeling was very different from anything in connection with his sportsmanship, which every one knows cannot be questioned. Braid is an extraordinary person. When in a big match his face is like a mask. No one meeting him half way would could tell from his expression whether he was playing well or badly. A marvelous drive or a short putt missed leaves his expression unaltered. Good fortune or bad luck effect that serious countenance not at all, and on two occasions only have his feelings reached the surface. Once when he actually spoke telling a member of the gallery to keep still when the players were putting, and this other occasion when Ray pulled down his big lead and he showed signs that the strain was worrying him a bit. It is this perfect control over his feelings that has given him the most nearly perfect temperament for a golfer of any man who ever played the game. His opponent does not know whether Braid is being forced to the limit of his powers or whether he has still got "something up his sleeve" to be produced if necessary.

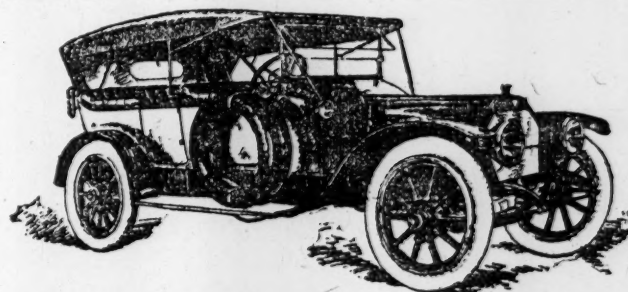
Gerald Batchelor refers to this serious side of the game in Golf Illustrated and gives some very good advice as to how to win matches. It describes exactly what Hilton praised Jerome Travers for after Wheaton. "This match has made me properly shake," James Braid is reported to have said, as he threw himself into a chair at the conclusion of the News of the World tournament last year. Every golfer must have felt the same way after a tight match. For two hours or more you have struggled to gain or to keep a lead till at last both balls, perhaps, rest a yard or two from the hole on the last green and "he may miss his, and I've got to hole mine" is the all-absorbing thought. Failure at such a moment may mean to you the loss of a silver cup which you don't care much about. This is not what you are playing for. You really want to be able to assure yourself that you can give Jones so many strokes and beat him or that you are a better golfer than any man in the club on your handicap. On this account you are anxious enough to win. How anxious must the professional be. To him the missing of a short putt may involve the loss of some hundreds of pounds; it may damage his reputation as a coach or a clubmaker and deprive him of engagements in exhibition matches. If a leading professional's name does not constantly appear in the golf news of the daily papers a rumor goes round that so-and-so is not the player that he was.

The fact is that golf is a serious game which requires the unremitting diligence of any man who would excel in it. This is one of the most difficult conditions which the game demands of an amateur. One slack shot begets a dozen bad ones. For nine holes it may appear impossible to miss a drive, for the next nine hopeless to attempt to hit one. Our lady of the links will not always smile upon you. Make the most of your good fortune while it lasts. "How do the professionals show such consistent form?" is a question which is often put, and the answer seems to be that they dare not make a slip. The amateur plus man is expected to make very few mistakes. The professional must make none. The minor pros. must often feel tempted to play down to a good customer whom they do not wish to discourage by an overwhelming defeat, such a fatal mistake. To him every fozzled shot means a monetary loss. A careless stroke in a runaway practise match may cost him a future championship. The professional who values his reputation never takes liberties with his art. He cannot afford it. No matter how poor the play of his companions, he gives his best attention to the shortest putt. He is playing for a living. "Braid," it has been said, "can expand when the necessity arises, but that is never when there is golf in the air. Of Braid it may truly be said that he is a golfer first and an ordinary human afterwards." The most successful amateurs also seem to recognize the importance of complete concentration. "Hilton," says an American writer, "goes at the game in a phlegmatic and businesslike way." A man who can win a whole day match after being pulled down from four up to all square, within sight of the last green, must possess that perfect combination of courage and optimism which is necessary to a perfect golfing temperament.

The personal element and its subtle appeal for pity does not enter much into the professional's game, where play is usually by strokes. Every time a pro steps onto the first tee he is out for a record. It is figures, not men, that he wants to "down." His mind is fully occupied with his own doing. He is not interested in the play of others until the last few holes, when he may be in the dark as to the doings of his rivals, he is not likely to set himself too low a standard. After an amateur medal round an unsuccessful competitor often says to himself, "I'm sure I could have done better if I had known what was good enough to win." Most players, however, prefer to remain in ignorance of their opponents' progress and do not bless the man who loudly proclaims the best score in. It often happens that a moderate early round wins the competition if the later starters know exactly what they have to do. As an example of this one may perhaps recall the finish of last year's open championship, when several players knew that they had an excellent chance of displacing Harry Vardon in the final round.

DOUBT AS TO NAVY BACKFIELD

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The Naval Academy football squad was not on the field Monday until 5 o'clock, and only a short practise was possible before darkness set in. Most of the time was devoted to practise in breaking up various kinds of forward-pass plays to which the midshipmen have shown themselves easy victims this season. The poor work of the team on Saturday has left the coaches in something of a quandary as to the makeup of the backfield.



Who Will Be the Lucky 1000?

This month we will produce one thousand HUDSON cars. That is a small percentage of the number of people who will want them, for before a single HUDSON was offered, more than one thousand individuals had paid their deposit to assure getting cars.

The demand in excess of the number we can build has been in about that ratio ever since the first photographs were shown.

Electric Self-Cranking—Electrically Lighted

People recognize now the importance of engineering ideas in their relation to mechanical perfection. Without knowledge a smooth, simple, safe, satisfactory car is impossible. These cars were designed by 48 skilled engineers gathered from Europe and America, representing 97 factories. They had a hand in building over 200,000 automobiles. These men represent about all that has been learned in motor car design. Some have made the greatest headway of all in designing six-cylinder cars. Some are specialists in other lines. So the combined skill and knowledge of all these men is focused upon the perfection of HUDSON cars.

All who are motor-wise recognize the importance of having a car built under such favorable conditions. That is why, with the maximum of 1,000 cars for delivery this month, only one out of three of those who will want HUDSONS will be able to get them. What better assurance could be offered than that these men who possess about all the knowledge that has thus far been gained in automobile building have joined in saying, "The New HUDSONS are the best we know."

The HUDSON "37" is their four-cylinder masterpiece. It sells at \$1875, completely equipped with electric self-cranking device and electric lights, speedometer, clock, top, windshield and twelve inch upholstery. There is nothing more to buy. The "54" HUDSON—a Six, capable of doing 65 miles an hour and a speed of 54 miles in 30 seconds from standing start, is offered as a car superior to any automobile on the market regardless of price. It sells at \$2450, completely finished and equipped as above. Prices are f. o. b. Detroit.

See the Triangle on the Radiator

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Throughout the Country Attests
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Constantinople Defenders Strengthen Their Military Works

Rapidity of Invasion in Thrace Due to Plans Made by the Bulgarian Leaders



(Copyright by Daily Graphic)
GENERAL SAVOFF
Commander-in-chief of the Bulgarian army which won in Thrace

Particular attention is called to the fact that the European Bureau of the Christian Science Monitor, these dispatches are sent out by the Bureau as quickly as the news is verified.

Other dispatches carried in these columns from the scene of war are published on the authority of the United Press Association.

TCHATALDJA REPORTED FALLEN
(By the United Press.)

SOFIA, Bulgaria.—The Bulgarians today captured Tchalidja, the principal point in Constantinople's last defense line, according to a report from the front.

DAUGHTERS OF SOUTH DEDICATE MONUMENT TO THE CONFEDERACY

WASHINGTON.—Soldiers of the Confederacy were honored today by dedication of a monument in Arlington. William J. Bryan made the dedication address before 2000 women of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Dames and other women's patriotic organizations.

The welcome meeting tonight will be in Memorial Continental hall, and after President Taft has welcomed the delegates to Washington Mrs. Alexander D. White, the president-general, will reply. Mrs. Marion Butler, president of the District of Columbia division, will preside at this session.

One of the leading social features is to be a luncheon to be given in honor of the national officers by Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, president-general of the D. A. R., on Wednesday. In the afternoon Mrs. P. P. Claxton will entertain in honor of the Tennessee delegates, and Mrs. Short Adams Willis, will entertain for the Texas delegates. The national officers will be presented to the delegates at a reception at the New Willard hotel Wednesday evening.

The White House will be the gathering place for the delegates Thursday afternoon, when the President and Mrs. Taft will receive.

Governor Goldsborough of Maryland will receive the delegates in Annapolis Friday, and they will go to the Maryland state capital in private cars and be entertained at luncheon by the Maryland division of the Daughters. A number of other entertainments have been arranged after the return to Washington.

A trip to Mt. Vernon and to Alexandria will be made Saturday afternoon. John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union, with the Washington Southern Society and the southern commercial congress, will receive the delegates in the Pan-American building Friday evening, from 9 to 12 o'clock.

Among the conspicuous figures at the unveiling were Gen. Robert White of Wheeling, W. Va., a distinguished Confederate veteran; Miss Mary Lee, daughter of Gen. Robert E. Lee, who will stay in Alexandria as the guest of Mrs. Philip Neatman; Mrs. William G. Behan of New Orleans, president of the Confederate Memorial Association, and Mrs. Edgar James of Florence, Ala.

TELLS IN SUGAR SUIT OF DOSCHER REFINERY SALE

NEW YORK.—Henry Doscher, who was treasurer and superintendent of the former New York Sugar Refining Co., testified in the government hearing to dissolve the "sugar trust," Monday. He said Henry O. Havemeyer was displeased with the witness' father and brothers, who built a refinery in 1897. Mr. Doscher said they were forced to sell sugar "at a loss to get rid of our output," and the Doscher refinery was sold to the National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey after running three years as an independent.

TURKEY LOOKED FOR THRACIAN VICTORY TO OFFSET MACEDONIA

Ottoman Commanders Led Reconnaissance Against Bulgarians, Only to Lose Kirk Kilisse and Retreat

SERVIANS PUSH ON

(By our military correspondent)
LONDON.—In a previous article the first stage of the war was briefly described. The advance of the allies had commenced and had led to small initial successes which indicated that the Turks were falling back with a view to fighting in chosen positions nearer to their own bases. The actual disposition of the Turkish armies was unknown, and even now it is difficult to get exact information, though it is clear that the published figures were much exaggerated.

Commencing with Thrace, which has been the scene of the most important events, it appears that the Turkish army consisted in the third week of October of four army corps (making 11 divisions) besides some Redif or reserve divisions. According to an uncensored despatch from the Daily Telegraph war correspondent, the fourth army corps formed the garrison of Adrianople, the second was east of that fortress, and the other two were in or near Kirk Kilisse. The latter place was defended by two or three permanent forts, and had been enclosed, during the last few months, by a chain of semi-permanent works, which converted it into an entrenched camp.

Bulgarians in Two Armies

The Bulgarian invading force, which according to the latest reports was composed of nine divisions, probably including one Serbian division, is said to have been organized in two armies, the second army, under General Ivanoff, consisting of six divisions, and the third army, under General Dimitrieff, of three divisions. The second army advanced on Adrianople by the valleys of the Maritza and Tunja, with three divisions on each route. The third army also advanced by the Tunja valley, following in rear of the second army.

These dispositions were presumably intended to create an impression that the chief attack would be delivered on Adrianople. This impression was emphasized by communications to the press, containing various items of information about the movements of General Ivanoff's troops, while very little was allowed to appear concerning the third army. The latter army, soon after passing the Turkish frontier, appears to have turned eastwards and moved by a flank march of 20 to 25 miles, covered to some extent by the advance of Ivanoff's army against Adrianople, to a position about Tinovo, where it again wheeled to the southward and attacked Kirk Kilisse from the north and northwest (Oct. 22, 23 and 24).

Turkish Moves Veiled

The facts concerning the Turkish army's movements are equally obscure. According to Reuters and the Daily Telegraph's correspondents at Constantinople, the Turkish commanders, who appear to have been divided in their counsels, were perplexed by the slowness of the Bulgarian advance and determined to make a reconnaissance in force to the northwards. This movement is said to have been undertaken by three army corps; at any rate it involved the bulk of the Turkish fighting force.

The accounts of what followed vary considerably, but the upshot was that the Turks were driven back, Kirk Kilisse was stormed on the 24th after two days' desperate fighting, and the Turkish army was thrown back to the railway. Dimitrieff followed up his success by advancing his left to Bunarhisar, on the road to Constantinople, and his right to Kavakli, south of Kirk Kilisse, where the Turkish rearguard was driven back after an obstinate fight. The Bulgarian cavalry then pushed on and seized the railway station at Baba Eski, capturing two trainloads of supplies intended for Adrianople, while further east the railway bridge at Chorlu was blown up either by cavalry or guerrillas. Meanwhile, the second army had closed on Adrianople and captured several outlying works; from the comparative silence of the Bulgarian reports on this subject between Oct. 22 and 30 it may be inferred that progress was not so rapid as had been hoped.

Defenders Demoralized

With regard to the Turkish army, nothing definite was known as to its movements after the defeat of Kirk Kilisse, though all accounts agreed that it was entrenched south of the Ergene, with its left on the Maritza, where that river is spanned by the bridge of Kuleli Burgas; that it was taking the offensive toward Kirk Kilisse; and that it was in

BRITAIN IS STANDING NEUTRAL



(Copyright by Daily Graphic, London.)
Proclamation of neutrality in the Balkans by his majesty King George is being read from steps of the royal exchange

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The proclamation declaring the neutrality of Great Britain with regard to the war in the Balkan peninsula signed by the King in council was read by the common crier of the city of London, Lieutenant-Colonel Kearnes, from the steps of the royal exchange.

The proclamation opens with the statement: "Whereas we are happily at peace with all sovereigns, powers and states," and then refers to the unhappy condition of war which exists between Turkey and the Balkan states. British subjects are therefore charged and com-

manded to observe a strict neutrality "in and during the aforesaid war."

After having explained in detail the various ways in which the act might be infringed, the penalties to be incurred are set forth. The proclamation also appeared in the London Gazette.

not available to oppose the Servian advance.

The above figures include a large number of Arnauts or Albanians who made common cause with the Turks. The operations in Novi Bazar are difficult to follow, owing to the absence of good maps but the Servians appear to have succeeded after severe fighting in clearing the district of the enemy. Pristina was taken, after a battle, about Oct. 23 and the third Servian army then advanced into the open plain north of the Kachanik pass.

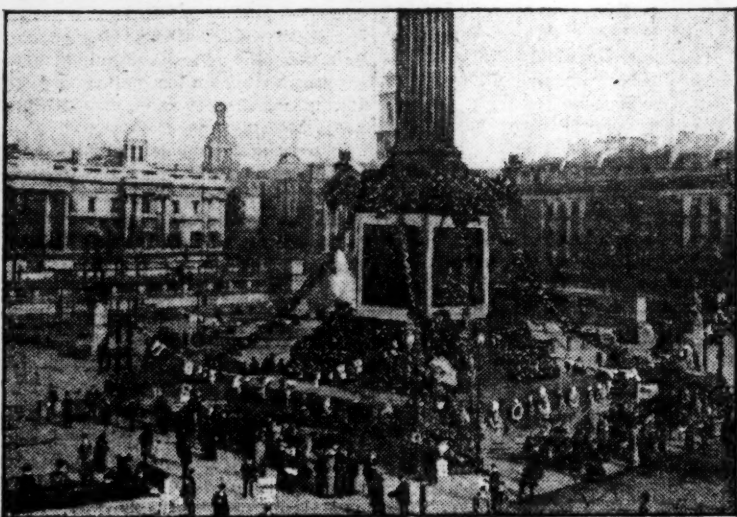
Battle of Kumanovo Won

Meanwhile the first and second armies had advanced by the two roads converging on Uskub, the former delaying its march a little to allow the latter to come up in line with it. It appears, though there is a good deal of doubt on this point, that the Bulgarian portion of the second army crossed the mountains of Kochana and descended the valley of the Bregalnitsa towards Ishtip, thus threatening the railway line along the Vardar valley between Salonika and Uskub; at any rate some troops moved by this route. The main Servian army advanced to Kumanovo and there engaged in a battle on Oct. 22 to 24. The fighting appears to have been of a most desperate character and resulted in the complete defeat of the Turkish army.

The results of this battle were of a most decisive character. The Turks, beaten and demoralized, with their communications imperiled by the presence of the enemy at Ishtip, gave up Uskub without further fighting on the 25th and retired in disorder down the Vardar valley, abandoning communication with their troops north of the Kachanik pass and leaving immense quantities of arms, ammunition and practically the whole of their artillery in the hands of the victors. At Kuprili the retreating army left the Vardar valley, which becomes a defile below this point, and struck southeast towards Monastir. The Servians pursued energetically, gathering a rich booty of arms, ammunition and prisoners.

For all practical purposes this portion of the Turkish army may be said to have

TRAFALGAR DAY CELEBRATED WITH UNUSUAL ENTHUSIASM



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
Nelson's column in London hung with evergreens, palms and laurels on Trafalgar day

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The one hundred and seventh anniversary of Trafalgar day was celebrated with even more than the usual fervor and enthusiasm. The wreaths placed at the foot of the Nelson column were representative of all parts of the British empire. The decorations of the plinth illustrated scenes in the life of Nelson and were framed with evergreens and palms and hung with laurels. Masts garlanded with vine leaves and shaded autumn

foliage bore Nelson's initial, and the famous legend, "England expects every man to do his duty."

At the base of the column the tricolor of France and the red and yellow of Spain were placed side by side with the tribute from the Navy League, a gigantic laurel wreath. The column was visited by thousands of interested spectators, and in the afternoon Trafalgar square was the scene of a large gathering of the Navy League, at which Mr. Burgoyne, M. P., was the chief speaker.

Divided Opinions Caused Reconnaissance by Turks Which Lost Kirk Kilisse



(Copyright by Daily Graphic)
NAZIM PASHA
Turkish minister for war upon whom brunt of defense rested

DEMOCRATS PLAN FOR FILIPINO INDEPENDENCE

Leaders in Washington Hope to Force Brown Bill Through House and Senate Before Fourth of July

PREDICT SUCCESS

WASHINGTON.—Plans to give the Filipinos limited independence on July 4, 1913, if a special session of Congress is held next spring, are being promoted by a number of leading Democrats. Chairman Henry of the House rules committee stated today that one of the very first measures to go before the House this winter, with every prospect of passage, is the Philippine independence bill. This measure, drafted by Chairman Jones (Dem., Va.), of the House insular affairs

ceased to exist; those who reach Monastir will probably be too disorganized to be of any account as a fighting force for many weeks to come.

Greeks Follow Up Success

In the south the main Greek army under the crown prince and General Danglis, which appears to consist of five divisions, and not of two as first reported, has had a series of uninterrupted successes. After occupying Ellassona on Oct. 19 they pushed on to the defiles of the Sarantoporos, where, on Oct. 23, they defeated a force of 22 Turkish battalions with six batteries, capturing practically the whole of their artillery.

Following up this success the Greeks pushed on to Serfje and Kosani; the Turkish force appears to have been completely disorganized by its defeat and to have offered no further opposition, and on the 28th the Greeks had captured the Tripotamos defile, the last position on the way to Verria (Beroea). The latter town is on the Salonika-Monastir railway, only 35 miles west of Salonika.

The presence of Greek troops at this point, therefore, isolates all the Turkish troops in the Monastir region, while their continued advance constitutes a grave threat on Salonika. After reaching Verria the Greeks will, presumably, be able to establish touch with their ships in the gulf of Salonika, thus relieving them of anxiety concerning their line of communications, which appears somewhat vulnerable.

Salonika Poorly Defended

It is not possible to say what force the Turks can assemble for the defense of Salonika; the town is not fortified on the land front and has only weak coast defense forts toward the sea. The town is further threatened by the advance of the Servian first and second armies, who are reported to have turned southward.

Meanwhile in Epirus the Greek force, apparently about a division, under General Sapuntzaki, crossed the frontier near Arta, detaching a force with some siege guns to attack Preveza and advanced on Janina. On the 23d he met with a slight reverse, but by Oct. 30 he was in possession of the pass of Pentiopigada, which gives access to Janina.

Further east the Bulgarian army, or column, under General Kurtincheff, which has been operating in the Struma and Mesta valleys, has descended the course of the latter river and reached Drama on the coastal railway, thus definitely severing communication between the Turkish armies in Thrace and Macedonia.

Summing up the situation at the end of October, it may be said that in Macedonia the Turkish cause was practically lost. The only hope for the Ottoman empire lay in a victory in Thrace.

REPUBLICANS SHOW GAINS BY RECOUNT IN WARDS 16, 17 AND 20

Completed recounts of the vote cast for state treasurer, state auditor and attorney-general in three more wards of Boston at noon today showed a substantial gain in these wards for State Treasurer Elmer A. Stevens and Attorney-General James M. Swift, Republicans, and a corresponding loss for the Democratic opponents, Joseph L. P. St. Coeur and George W. Anderson, respectively.

In ward 16 Mr. St. Coeur lost 21, while Treasurer Stevens gained 14; in ward 17 Mr. St. Coeur lost 10 and Mr. Stevens lost 10; in ward 20, Mr. St. Coeur lost 21, Mr. Stevens gained 9. In ward 16 Attorney-General Swift lost 5 and Mr. Anderson lost 18; in ward 17 Mr. Swift gained 4 and Mr. Anderson gained 2; in ward 20 Mr. Swift gained 27 and Mr. Anderson lost 11. In ward 16 State Auditor John E. White lost 5 and his opponent, James F. Carens, lost 3; in ward 17 Mr. White lost 4 and Mr. Carens gained 10; in ward 20 Mr. White lost 4 and Mr. Carens lost 5.

The total losses and gains for the candidates in these three wards were as follows: Mr. St. Coeur lost 52, Mr. Stevens gained 17, Mr. Carens gained 2, Mr. White lost 13, Mr. Anderson lost 27 and Mr. White gained 20.

The following tables give the original figures and the recount of the wards finished on Monday:

STATE TREASURER		
Ward 16	Original	Recount
St. Coeur, D.	1099	1141
Stevens, R.	474	514
Ward 17		
St. Coeur, D.	2623	2606
Stevens, R.	431	459
Ward 20		
St. Coeur, D.	1801	1784
Stevens, R.	1841	1846
Ward 22		
St. Coeur, D.	1834	1825
Stevens, R.	1190	1194
Ward 25		
St. Coeur, D.	1803	1787
Stevens, R.	1597	1611
Ward 26		
St. Coeur, D.	708	706
Stevens, R.	722	727
STATE AUDITOR		
Ward 16	Original	Recount
Carens, D.	1116	1130
White, R.	496	530
Ward 17		
Carens, D.	2619	2648
White, R.	429	427
Ward 21		
Carens, D.	1824	1815
White, R.	1838	1824
Ward 22		
Carens, D.	1868	1814
White, R.	1181	1185
Ward 25		
Carens, D.	1791	1795
White, R.	1009	1004
Ward 26		
Carens, D.	807	806
White, R.	735	732
ATTORNEY-GENERAL		
Ward 16	Original	Recount
Anderson, D.	1181	1211
Swift, R.	482	512
Ward 17		
Anderson, D.	2715	2706
Swift, R.	444	440
Ward 21		
Anderson, D.	1921	1922
Swift, R.	1804	1827
Ward 22		
Anderson, D.	2000	2007
Swift, R.	1115	1120
Ward 25		
Anderson, D.	1913	1912
Swift, R.	1589	1584
Ward 26		
Anderson, D.	846	847
Swift, R.	721	719
REPRESENTATIVE		
Ward 20	Original	Recount
Murray, D.	1167	1166
Speed, R.	74	74
Wing, R. P.	1185	1188

Everett Vote Recounted

Recount of the vote cast in Everett for senatorial candidates in the fourth Middlesex district was started today. As a result of the count in Malden Monday, the lead of 81 votes held by Senator Claude L. Allen, Republican, over Charles M. Cox, Progressive, was reduced by 31.

One Vote Between Men

LYNN, Mass.—Although the recount of the vote cast in Nahant for candidates for representative in the fourteenth district showed William A. Fisher of Lynn, Republican, to have won by a single ballot over Charles H. McGlue, Democrat, the latter is to carry the case to the ballot law commission on the ground that two ballots were illegally counted for his Republican opponent.

GOV. WILSON TO SUSPEND DECISION ON CONGRESS CALL

TRENTON, N. J.—President-elect Wilson said today that he would not do anything regarding an extra session of Congress until he had returned from his vacation.

FELIX DIAZ SAID TO HAVE ESCAPED

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—That Gen. Felix Diaz escaped from prison and fled down the coast, and the news was suppressed by the government because of the effect it might have on other rebels, is the gist of a letter received here by R. G. Kirwin from R. H. Dickerson at Oaxaca, Mex. Dickerson is from Boston, and is interested in mining in Mexico.

The letter was dated Oaxaca, Nov. 8.

(Copyright by Purdy, Boston)
W. CAMERON FORBES
Governor-General of the Philippines

MRS. GUILD TAKES BACK MESSAGES

When Mrs. Curtis Guild, Jr., sails from New York today on her journey to St. Petersburg she will carry with her messages from Massachusetts political leaders urging Ambassador Guild to allow his name to be used as a candidate for United States senator to succeed Senator W. Murray Crane, according to reports in political circles.

In anticipation that Mr. Guild will soon send to Washington his resignation as United States ambassador to Russia, to take effect March 4, some of his political friends in Massachusetts are planning to open a campaign for him for the senatorship. Among those already active in his behalf are Congressman Augustus P. Gardner, Representative Herman MacDonald and Charles L. Burrill, an official of the Progressive Republicans of Massachusetts. Plans are under way to open regular campaign headquarters in

WINS ARCHITECTURE PRIZE

Henry Lawrence Whitney, Harvard '12, won the Tropicana Club trophy in landscape architecture in the second competition of the School of Architecture.

Second and third places were awarded to I. J. McCrary, 20 S. S., of Denver, Col., and F. A. C. Smith, 20 S. S., of New York, N. Y., respectively.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS HERE AND ELSEWHERE

"CAPTAIN BRASSBOUND'S CONVERSION"

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Mr. Masterman, in his essays on "The Condition of England," has named one of his chapters "The Conquerors," and Lady Cicely Waynflete, in "Captain Brassbound's Conversion" is an admirable type of this privileged class. This lady has the confidence born of an assured position. With unbounded good nature, generous impulses and an immense sympathy with all living things, she naturally attains an ascendancy wherever she goes.

It is not difficult to believe that she once was on the friendliest terms with two cannibal chiefs, or that she finds escorts merely a bother, when, in perfect truth, she can see no danger whatever. The world is the playground of her class, and philanthropy, sport and adventure have their place there. With plenty of good sense and much intuitive knowledge of men and affairs, she is not worried about abstract speculation. When every object is an object of interest, there is hardly any time for thinking beyond one's immediate range of vision.

Then for ethics she has the code of her class. Providence has somehow or other decreed that people in her position should govern those who rightly and properly ought to be governed. This should be done with good nature, tact, and with a regard to truth and justice, these latter qualities being somehow allied to social distinctions, government by patronage, an established religion, and all those things that seem, or rather, have seemed to be fixed and immutable laws.

Not that Lady Cicely believes in any of these things individually; she has the saving grace of humor which enables her to laugh with perfect frankness at every conventionalism. But it is the habit of her class to think of the world, as a large parish, where the right sort of people put things to rights, marshalling others to church for their good, and regulating their habits and manners for the same excellent reason. To Brassbound's question as to what he shall do, she answers with perfect naivete: "Why, do what you like; that is what I do." And it is the answer of "the conquerors," these people who have sometimes used things that are deemed the holiest as mere adjuncts of the order.

But this woman is more than a representative of her class. She is here to represent the point of view of her sex, at least, those of her sex who have a normal vision, coupled with liberal sympathies and an acute sense of enjoyment. If the world is a playground to her class, to her sex it is unquestionably a nursery. The scarlet and ermine of a judge simply conceal a stubborn old boy, who really cannot help doing dreadful things when he is paid £5000 a year for that express purpose.

Brassbound finds the bottom of his magnificent revenge, his "fe" purpose, knocked to pieces. He gives vent to cries like an angry child while she shows him how like he is to his uncle, the black villain of his thoughts. Her terrible sense of the real proportion of things enables one to feel that the mending of Brassbound's coat, or the arranging of a proper sleeping accommodation for the sailors on board a man-of-war, are fundamentally the important things, and that vendettas and declarations of war are really the outcome of naughty temper and sheer greediness.

It is this sense of the relative value of things that enables Lady Cicely so gaily to manipulate what appear to be facts. What the stupid judge would call facts she would dismiss as incidents of no value, since they were the outcome of a mistake. The substance of the story was the fact that there was nothing in reality to quarrel about, and, therefore, justice was better upheld by emphasizing that which was expedient. This is, after all, the creed of those who have discovered they know very little.

Lady Cicely's easy sympathy may appear insincere to some and to others ridiculous, but to both opinions she is equally indifferent. It is this indifference to everything but that which immediately interests her, as well as her capacity for taking the true measurement of it, that makes her one of the most delightful of women, though, perhaps, an equally exasperating relation.

The revival of Bernard Shaw's comedy at the Little Theater was not altogether satisfactory; it did not go fast enough. There is an irresponsible gaiety in the piece that was lacking in the performance of it. Mr. Harry Nicholls, very funny as Felix Drinkwater, was more like a lecher in the Waterloo Bridge road than a sharp-witted hooligan out of it. The action seemed, in fact, too slow all round.

Miss Gertrude gave, as may be expected, an intelligent reading of Lady Cicely, but she is mannered and not altogether unaffected.

Then, the Captain Brassbound of Mr. Gerald Lawrence was a flash, melodramatic sort of person, a buccaner from the Adelphi in the days of "Harbor Lights," a fine figure of a man, well nourished, loud voiced, wearing a tie that harmonized with his shirt. The staging of the play was simple and most effective.

MARGARET MORRIS' SEASON

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Miss Margaret Morris, once a pupil of Mr. Raymond Duncan, and now a teacher and exponent of dancing, had a short season at the Court Theatre during which those who saw her at least have wondered at the verve and dash of this young lady. Miss Morris actually danced herself, indeed, did an enormous amount of very strenuous dancing, but she arranged all the dances, and the scenes, or "decorations" as they call them, and also the music. She has a number of dresses necessary for so varied a program. Miss Morris is a beautiful strong, virile, and it is in dances

LITTLE THEATER REVIVES SHAW PLAY



(Copyrighted by Daily Mirror Studios)
Gerald Lawrence as Captain Brassbound and Miss Gertrude Kinston as Lady Cicely in "Captain Brassbound's Conversion"

Talented London Dancer Stages New Hewlett Ballet and Takes Leading Role



MISS MARGARET MORRIS

that bring out these attributes that she particularly excels. A special feature of the program was the children, several of them showing real promise, and demonstrating their teacher's ability to impart. The whole entertainment indeed, though hampered by considerable difficulties, showed Miss Morris' courage and initiative, and is deserving of much praise.

Mr. Maurice Hewlett's ballet "Calisto" tells of a nymph and her sad fortunes. In it Miss Morris had, perhaps, her greatest opportunity. In a dance with a Faun, a part which was very shyly played by Mr. Outram, she showed that she was not only a remarkable dancer, but that she was possessed of considerable dramatic power. There was also a charming scene with a most engaging child.

This was followed by Mr. Galsworthy's allegory "The Little Dream." In this story we are taken to a hut in the mountains, to which there comes a young and intrepid English climber. He tells a young girl living in this lonely retreat something of the life of cities. The girl falls asleep, and in her dream the great mountains speak to her. One promises her the joys of splendid solitude, the third tells her that she shall achieve everything, but, at the last, he, the great mountain of all, will claim her. The little fantasy, though it had charm, was on the whole somewhat nebulous. The scene of the great mountains was impressive, and there were children representing mountain flowers who danced very attractively. The pauses, however, between the six little scenes drew the play out to rather a wearisome length. Both the staging and acting were effective.

NEW YORK OPENINGS

Miss Annie Russell began her season in old English plays Monday evening in the Thirty-ninth Street theatre, acting in "She Stoops to Conquer." George Giddens, an English comedian of prime experience, acted Tony, and will later act Sir Anthony Absolute in "The Rivals" and Dogberry in "Much Ado About Nothing."

Mme. Nazimova, acting the leading role in "Bella Donna," a stage version of the Dickens novel, began her season at the Empire theatre Monday evening.

The Drury Lane melodrama, "The Whip," will be offered Thursday evening at the Manhattan.

"The Gypsy," a new musical comedy by Bixley & Luders will be presented Thursday evening at the Park theatre.

"MADAME X"

An unknown woman in poor circumstances placed in the prisoners' dock of a Parisian court to face a charge of homicide, has maintained absolute silence since her arrest; a jury box filled with disinterested citizens anxious to get away; judges in their bright red robes; a group of sympathetic spectators and several curious onlookers, with the gayly bedecked policemen guards, all make a picturesque setting for the big act of "Madame X" at the Castle Square theatre this week.

The story is of Fleuriot and his wife Jacqueline. She deserts husband and child for another man. Fleuriot is forgiving when his wife returns to ask forgiveness and a sight of her child. She disappears for 20 wretched years. To prevent one Laroque from blackmailing her husband and revealing her identity to the unhappiness of her son, she shoots the man. Then comes the trial.

Far as Bison went in contriving tricks to gain the audience's sympathy for Jacqueline, Miss Mary Young outdid him in making the "heroine" innocently girlish in her looks and speech in the prologue. In the rest of the play her appeal was as fine as anything she has ever done. Skillfully varied was the gray listlessness in the hotel room, and the final flare-up in which she silences Laroque. Her abject yearnings over Raymond in the trial scene affected the audience deeply. After the prologue one felt that she was completely within the heavy role, displaying a remarkable versatility in a player who is to act a rollicking, irresponsible girl next week in "The Seven Sisters," and he convincing at both ends of the gamut. Judging from the full house of last night the present bill could run three weeks, however.

Donald Meek's performance as Raymond was logical, and gave the play its proper balance for the first time the play has been done here in English. The appeal was, so overdone in the Donnelly production that it formed a false climax to the play. Like Lou Tellen in the Bernhard performance, Mr. Meek's appeal was that of a young lawyer making his first plea; he is affected by his pitiful subject, of course, but still makes an orderly argument. Tears are in his voice, but none run down his face. Thus he has a reserve of emotion for the real climax of the play, Raymond's claiming of his mother, after the trial. Mr. Meek had won his moment of supreme reward. Noses were blown in all keys of manly emotion seeking to conceal itself. Unashamed the ladies used up their double supply of handkerchiefs.

John Craig as Noel was the handsome jaunty French friend of the family in the true tradition, with his grace, his politeness, his sighs for the love that was never returned. Singular, that the most fascinating men in the French plays always are left over in affairs of the heart. Mr. Ormonde gave a reckless Spanish effect to the scoundrelly dandy. Laroque, and acted the part effectively on the plane of the obvious. Wilson Melrose did all possible with the thankless role of the husband, his emotion seeping through every word made Fleuriot more believable than either the American or the Frenchman who have played it here. Messrs. Walker and Roberts were engaging comedy rascals. Miss Laurette Browne was finely cast as a reckless servant girl. Mr. Christie was sincere in the part of the judge, holding himself apart alike from the appeal of pity and the appeal of oratory, coldly dealing out justice. There was an admirable finish to the whole performance.

EXPERT TO STUDY COTTON

ATHENS, Ga.—Alexis E. Lubencho, S. A., whose title is "chief expert and professor of cotton culture, Agricultural Institute of Moscow," is a visitor at the Georgia State College of Agriculture, to which he came to study American methods of cotton culture.

BUILDING LARGE ROUND HOUSE

DETROIT—One of the largest round houses in the country is being constructed by the Michigan Central lines at West Detroit. When completed the structure will house 40 engines.

"THE ENCHANTRESS"

It seems to be taken for granted that an enchantress must be of the nature denominated "musical," to the extent of being gifted with song. All singers are alluring and when the added attraction of beauty is coexistent the result is arithmetical. So it goes in plots. There is no need to quarrel with this theory, it's too old and too classical in its beginnings. It probably originated with the adventures of Ulysses and is further confirmed by the Lorelei legend if confirmation were needed.

So it seems quite natural that in Victor Herbert's latest opera, now at the Colonial, all the men who see and hear Vivien Savary at once come up at tradition's beck and plunge into infatuation. The reigning Prince of Zergovia is no exception, being already of a susceptibility enormous. How intriguers use these elements to their own discomfiture forms an interesting story, and, when Vivien turns out to be of noble ancestry, it is as refreshing as the "Climes of Normandy."

Royalties, princesses, military and lesser notables, not to mention functionaries, many, create an atmosphere of old world mystery. A false note seems to be the introduction of an American girl, who was otherwise welcome. One now expects pleasant music from Mr. Herbert's pen, even though his early fire seems to be well conserved. There is fine music here, even if rather late in arriving, and leaving an anti-climax after the big ensemble of the first act. Vivien's solo, the "Land of My Own Romance," is a beautiful number, well orchestrated and recurs gratefully as Vivien's motif in certain scenes. The dance music for Prince Ivan, as all the dance numbers, was agreeable and the daintiness of the quintet for female voices won great applause. Mr. Herbert made some pleasant remarks after the curtain of the first act in a characteristically sincere and modest way.

Miss Kittie Gordon as Vivien is a genuine star. No ink and paper made her. It is hard to tell what most to admire, her statuesque and dignified carriage, her intensity of characterization, the fire and wit of her clearly read lines or the musical thoroughness of her singing which makes so much of a not too sumptuous voice. Altogether an unusual actress for light opera.

But why are there no such clever men? Harold Forde as Ivan did well his part, but the star's brightness made him show the beam of a candle. All through the cast and through the chorus, the women work no harder than the men but seem to have more talent. Miss Venita Fitzhugh, who was Princess Stephanie, is a young lady whose excellent singing and personal charm should be heard from before long in a larger part.

Many other points of excellence might be cited—the restrained humor of Ralph Riggs, and of Miss Hattie Arnold, a lady pleasantly remembered in Boston for work in other jolly and plump roles; the dancing of Miss Witchee, Miss Fitzhugh, Miss Gehrue and Mr. Riggs.

CLIFTON CRAWFORD

Clifton Crawford last seen here in "The Three Twins," began a four weeks' engagement at the Boston theatre Monday evening in "My Best Girl," a musical comedy, book and lyrics by Channing Pollock and Rennold Wolf, score by Clifton Crawford and Augustus Barratt.

Harry Perkins.....W. J. McCarthy
Mrs. Wellington Bolivar Florence Edney
Col. William Bolivar.....John Hendricks
Beatrice.....Florence Mackie
Samuel Brown.....W. J. McCarthy
Capt. Robert Denton.....Harry Fairleigh
Gus Bludge.....Frank H. Belcher
Daphne Follette.....Maud Raymond
Richard Vanderloot.....Mr. Crawford
Dora Lane.....Rita Stanwood

Mr. Crawford has that big asset in a stage performer, a style of comedy and a unique individuality. He is almost quaint in his appeal, although he is acting a rich young man about town, and acting him well. He exerts a wholesome appeal in his always clean humor, and while he does not smile he points his jests with merry glints in his small but surprisingly prominent eyes. Add to this his clear enunciation and ability actually to sing beyond the range of five notes that is the usual thing.

It is to be regretted that his powers as a composer are not on a level with his comic abilities, for then he would be another Victor Herbert, something he and Mr. Barratt rolled together distinctly are not, though their tunes serve passably. There is pretty sentiment in "I Do Like Your Eyes," which Mr. Crawford sings with Miss Stanwood, who acts a poor but pretty girl, whom the hero eventually marries, losing a money-seeking fiancée in the process.

Mr. Crawford appears as Dickie, who, to escape the consequences of a brush with a soldier, changes clothes with a chauffeur. The chauffeur is a deserter from the very garrison of which the soldier of the francs is a member. Dickie is captured as a deserter and has a most unhappy week of it at the garrison, being forced to do all kinds of lumper's duty for the real soldiers. There is freshness in the travesty of a soldier's life and neat wit in the lines.

"Come Dance With Me," sung by Miss Stanwood and Mr. Crawford, and his "My Best Girl" were the best numbers of the piece. Miss Maude Raymond sang and danced rag time songs as only she can. The others were entertaining with slighter opportunities, and all displayed a commendable desire to speak clearly, something all too rare nowadays. The production is adequate and the chorus large enough for an offering evidently intended for a much smaller stage than that of the Boston theatre.

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"DON"

Rudolph Besier's comedy, "Don," was acted Monday afternoon by the St. James Theatre Stock Company for the first of five matinee performances this week. The cast:

Canon Bonington.....William C. Walsh
Gen. Sinclair.....Charles Abbe
Stephen Bonington.....Theodore Friebs
Albert Thompson.....Dudley Hawley
Mrs. Bonington.....Miss Kate Ryan
Mrs. Sinclair.....Miss Adelle Adams
Elizabeth Thompson.....Miss Beth Franklin
Fanny.....Miss Ethel Terry
.....Miss Bella Cairns

This delightful comedy was given in Boston three seasons ago by the New theatre company with a picked cast. That the piece has much merit was seen yesterday in the performance by Mr. Gulesian's company, which, though high in individual talent, necessarily is constantly involved in the problem of casting plays to the best advantage from a limited number of people.

Mr. Besier took a good whirl at the conventional in this play, which starts in as farce and almost becomes tragedy at the end. There was a very good foundation for the suspicions of Don's relatives, even though he thought them all mean and shallow in placing the worst construction on his quixotic act in rescuing a young wife from her fanatical husband, and taking her to his home where she was formerly a maid. That the journey to the refuge occupied a considerable period of time gave cause for the speculation as to Don's motives.

A right good lesson he reads them all before he is justified by the act of the young woman's husband, who in a revelatory moment believes Don's story. There may be a bit of theological satire concealed here, since the same canon was one of the first to think the usual thing. Mr. Besier would have us believe that there are many respected persons in this world who refuse to believe that a young man would extend the love of a brother to a young woman in distress.

Be that as it may, the piece was acted well, with Mr. Friebs as Don and Mr. Hawley as the husband carrying off the honors. Miss Ryan emphasized the extravagances of the doting mother and Miss Terry was appealing as the distressed wife.

SUFFRAGE VOTE CONTESTED

LANSING, Mich.—State officials said Monday that the woman's suffrage question was not correctly submitted in five counties and that letters from different portions of the state announce that plans are being made to contest the election and attempt to prevent the result which favored granting the ballot to women being allowed to stand. It is said the vote in these five counties, if thrown out, will eliminate the majority in favor of the proposition.

OTHER BOSTON AMUSEMENTS

A little playlet of Scottish life by Graham Moffet is a feature of the bill at B. F. Keiths this week. It is acted by Scottish players, and is filled with a quaint charm. Miss Ray Cox sings an aviation song, seated in a flying machine, high in the air. Others are the nimble Tom Dingle and the Esmeralda sisters, dancers; a troupe of posing horses and dogs. Albert von Tilzer, composer; Powers brothers, acrobats.

This is the final week of "The Concert" at the Hollis. Next week, Charles Cherry in "Passers-By."

"Maggie Pepper" continues to please at the Park through the good acting of Miss Rose Stahl.

George Arliss continues his run at the Plymouth, acting with distinction the title role of "Disraeli."

"The Merry Widow," with Charles Mackins and Mabel Wilber in the east, returned for two weeks to the Majestic Monday evening.

Henry Miller is in his second week at the Tremont in "The Rainbow," a charming comedy of reconciliation.

"The Great Divide" is announced as the bill at the St. James theatre next week.

The Newman series of illustrated travel talks will begin at Symphony hall next Friday evening, with "Holland" as the subject. The lecture will be repeated Saturday afternoon.

HERE AND THERE

"Oliver Twist" has concluded its tour, and Wilton Lackaye has resumed his original role in "Fine Feathers" in Chicago.

Miss Helen Ware plans to enter vaudeville Dec. 2 in Chicago, acting in a play-let by Charles Keyton.

The Chicago author of "The Wizard of Oz," L. Frank Baum, has completed and has had accepted for trial production a musical comedy which he has named "Tick Tock." It will have its first performance in Los Angeles. Another play scheduled for early production in that city is "Wedding Bells," a comedy by Edward Salisbury Fields, an artist who signs his pictures Child Harold.

Gabriel D'Annunzio, the Italian dramatist, is working on a new play which is to have scenes in Paris and California. It is rumored that the author will come to America to learn something first-hand of this country.

Walter Bradford, who for the past 16 years has been associated with the Liebler company management, will produce at the Court Square theatre, Springfield, on Thursday evening, Nov. 21, a play entitled "The Question," founded by Sherman Dixon on a Forrest Halsey story. The company will include Edwin Arden, Samuel Reed, Richard Sterling, Morgan Wallace, Ernest Joy, Charles Dowd, Ellen Mortimer, Olive May, Helen Gillinger, Margaret Lee and Otela Nesmith.

PRINCE OBSERVES BOSTON CULTURE

Observations of Boston gained through a sightseeing expedition show it to be an intellectual and cultured city, according to Prince Genaro Caracciolo of Italy, who has just arrived here. "Cambridge of Greater Boston, with its large institution of higher learning," he says, "is certainly the center of art and culture." The prince speaks seven languages. He has traveled through Europe and after leaving this country plans to take a trip to China.

BOSTON CAPITAL IN NEW COMPANY

The Montpelier & Barre Light & Power Company, with a capital of \$2,100,000, has been incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts by Boston capitalists headed by Vice-President Albert H. Tenney and General Auditor Herbert Gidney of the Malden Electric and Malden & Melrose Gas Companies.

A merger of all the electric lighting, traction and power companies centering in Montpelier will probably be effected.

SERVICES ANNOUNCED

Services for Miss Sophie Swift, the author of children's stories, are to be held from the Park Avenue Congregational church, Arlington Heights, Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. The Rev. John G. Taylor officiating. For many years Miss Swift has made her home in Arlington Heights, where, with her sister, Susan Hartley Swift, who passed away several years ago, the two were engaged in the profession of authorship. Miss Sophie, who was at one time associate editor of the then popular children's magazine, Wide Awake, has something like two score of volumes of children's stories to her credit.

REFUSES \$3000 FOR VIOLIN

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—J. P. Huddleton of this city has refused an offer of \$3000, he says, for a violin which is undoubtedly an old instrument. It bears the inscriptions "Nicholas Amatus, fecit in Cremona, 1643."

BOYS TO LEARN SIGN PAINTING

ALTOONA, Pa.—In addition to manual training for the boys and domestics for the girls, the school board has decided to establish a course in sign painting for all in the high school.

GOVERNOR BALDWIN SPENDS \$3500 HARTFORD, Conn.—According to his affidavit on the east of his reelection, Governor Simon E. Baldwin spent only \$3500, which is less than he contributed toward his election two years ago.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

BOY'S SUIT IN RUSSIAN STYLE PRESENTING A GIRL TO SOCIETY

Closes to the right shoulder

Correct form to be followed

THE suit that closes to the right shoulder is essentially Russian in style and is becoming to boys. This one is adapted to all the seasonable materials, for it can be made from velvet or corduroy to be handsome, from serge or cheviot to be useful and practical or it can be made from galatea and other washable materials adapted to cold weather wear.

In this case, it is worn with a round collar of white linen and that finish is always a pretty and becoming one, but there is a narrow band that finishes the neck edge and any preferred style of collar can be worn.

This suit is worn with a patent leather belt, but one of the material can be substituted and it can be finished either with a buckle or with a button and buttonhole. There is a tendency toward the use of embroidery on little boys' suits, and for the younger contingent at least, this one would be pretty made of white pique in winter weight with the edges of the opening and the wide collar scalloped, or of white duck treated in the same way with, perhaps, a little embroidery on the front.

For the 4-year size, the suit will require 3½ yards of material 27, 2½ yards 36 or 2 yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern of the suit (7412) is cut in sizes for boys from 2 to 6 years of age.



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INCREASED COST OF LIVING

Due to greater output of gold, it is claimed

PROF. EDWIN SELIGMANN, professor of natural economy at Columbia University, is in Berlin making an exhaustive study of conditions in this city, writes a contributor to the Monitor. He was in Berlin as a student 32 years ago, and has not seen the metropolis for 15 years, and expresses astonishment at the great progress made in every department. The professor is keenly interested in German economic problems, particularly in the prevailing meat scarcity and general dearth of living. He believes this is not due to the local causes generally accepted by the Germans such as high duties upon meat and foodstuffs, etc. The increased cost of living is not confined to Germany, but, he says, is fairly universal, and America is no exception. He declares it is his conviction that a far deeper cause underlies the whole question—a cause not local but world-wide, namely the increased output of gold. Since the Boer war the output of gold in South Africa has been enormous, and this seemingly irrelevant circumstance is, in the opinion of the American economist, the fundamental international reason for the world-wide increase in the cost of living. The influence of this great factor, he says, appears not to be recognized in Germany. He and those of his colleagues who have made a special study of the subject are able to trace unerringly every rise in the cost of living in the past and in the present to a corresponding increase in the output of gold.

President Taft will shortly issue invitations to the nations to send delegates to an international convention, to discuss the international cause for the universal rise in the cost of living. The influence exerted by the output of gold, says the professor, will be one of the causes presented for discussion by American economists, who will call on the convention to propose a means of regulating the standard of values in such a way as to prevent repetition of the present serious condition.

RARE ART PUT INTO FLOWERS

Remarkable imitations for fashion's use

WHEN the dressmakers decree, as they have done this season, that artificial flowers must finish each evening gown or afternoon frock and that every coat must carry its gardenia or pansy or carnation, then we are bound to have artificial flowers in abundance and of the best quality, says an exchange.

In fact, so excellent has this quality become that they are used in vases, in sitting rooms and dining rooms, as though they were real. There are great long sprays of Japanese cherry blossoms that would almost deceive the Japanese; there are huge long stemmed American Beauty roses that are placed in Chinese vases in living rooms and give all the color needed; there are silver baskets full of hyacinths, heliotrope, lilies of the valley and geraniums that can be used as decoration on any dinner table, and there are big pink La France roses with masses of pale green leaves that are used in high silver vases on the piano or hall table which would be admired by even the fastidious.

Some of the large Paris shops which sell these flowers also sell an ounce bottle of perfume made from those blossoms, which is to be used from time to time as the faint odor wears off. This is an idea that women to whom winter flowers are impossible have found refreshing and artistic.

As for the flowers on gowns, they are made by so many of the fancy textile workers and can be bought at so many places that it would require many columns to touch the subject. Everything that grows in the way of a blossom is fashionable if it can be faithfully reproduced by the worker.

Bouquets that are pinned to the furs and placed in the revers of the coat are of pansies, violets, and the tiny pink rosebuds. There are others of magnonette and violets and lilies of the valley. Again others of pansies alone, for these flowers are excessively fashionable in every fabric.

Gardenias are made in so natural a manner that no one need hesitate to wear them. The petals are touched with a little yellow and slightly curled, and the leaves are a pale green, and among them is a single closed bud. There are camellias that are waxen, soft white, and faultlessly regular. There are violets that are deep purple and hanging loose on their long, flexible stems as though they had just begun to feel the heat of the day.

There is a new pink rose—a great tight affair with hundreds of leaves

NO young girl in society is ever allowed to accept invitations to dinners or dances or anything in fact except children's parties or schoolgirl luncheons or very informal festivities given especially for juveniles until she has been formally introduced to the social world. This is done by her mother giving for her some sort of rather formal function, which usually takes the form of a dance or large afternoon or evening reception, writes Mrs. Edward Bronson Clark in the Chicago Inter Ocean.

To this affair are invited all the friends of the mother and also those young friends of the daughter who have already made their debut into society.

In a family of any social prominence when the daughters get to be about 18 or 19 it is considered time for the education to be finished and the little schoolgirl who has formerly been kept very much in the background to be changed into the society "bud." And so the mother begins to make plans for her daughter's coming out party. She chooses her frock with care. It should be girlishly simple but yet correct in cut. Every influential person she knows should of course be asked, as she is naturally anxious to make the future debutante's career successful.

If an afternoon reception has been chosen as the initial festivity of the debutante daughter, the affair is usually held at from 3 to 6 or from 4 to 7 o'clock. Promptly at the appointed hour the mother takes her place in the drawing room near the door leading to the entrance hall. The daughter who is to be introduced stands at her left, and assists her mother in receiving the guests. If, as is usually the case, the young girl is

stranger to many of her mother's guests, the mother, after welcoming each visitor says simply "Mrs. Burton, this is my daughter Dorothy." Or "Mr. Carrington, let me present to you my daughter." Each person so presented should talk a moment or two with the young girl and then pass on.

Almost the same form is observed when a dance is given to introduce the debutante. The young lady stands at the left of her mother and assists in receiving. She should never begin to dance until after the first half hour, and even after this she should come back occasionally between dances to the side of her mother to talk to some of the older guests or to greet any one who may have arrived late.

It is customary for close friends of the family and any young men in her set who have grown up with her and whom her mother has included among the list of guests invited to the function, to send to the debutante on the day of the dance or reception a bunch of orchids or a box of roses or some such floral token of regard. Not later than the day succeeding the festivity should the young girl herself acknowledge these courtesies by graceful notes of thanks which must always be written in the first person and be cordial and sincere and not stiff and stilted as I have known some schoolgirl effusions of this character to be.

After a girl has once been introduced to society she can accept invitations to any well chaperoned entertainment, subject, of course, to her mother's approval, and she should conduct herself in every way as a grown-up young lady. She must now return calls and attend carefully to the various small obligations that society imposes upon her devotees.

PLEASING TO THE HOUSEWIFE

Good salads and sandwiches

TO MAKE an excellent Dutch salad, writes a London contributor to the Monitor, wash, split and bone one dozen anchovies and one herring. Roll anchovies, and cut up herring. Take similar quantities of bologna sausage or smoked ham and sausage, also of cold fowl or veal, beets, and pickled cucumbers, and cut into dice. Four times as much cold potatoes chopped into larger dice: one

tablespoon capers, whites and yolks of hard boiled eggs, and one dozen stoned olives. Serve with French dressing and garnish with the anchovies and olives. For a Russian salad, chop well-done beef into small dice; also 5 or 6 slices of bacon fried crisp, 2 small lettuces and 1 bunch celery; add 1 can peas, vinegar, salt and pepper and mayonnaise dressing; garnish with chopped pickles and watercress.

Other salads may be made as follows: Boil 1 pint lima beans in salted water and drain. Add 3 potatoes cut in thin slices; also a stalk of celery chopped finely. Serve with a French dressing. Peel and slice 2 onions very thin; put into cold water and press hard to remove the strong taste, and drain. Mix with 1 quart baked beans and dressing of 1 teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon pepper, 1 teaspoon white sugar, 2 tablespoons of salad oil and 1 cup of vinegar. Garnish with olives.

Potato and beets go well together. One quart potatoes sliced hot and 2 tablespoons chopped parsley, 2 tablespoons grated onion, 4 tablespoons chopped beets. Mix with French dressing.

ing and set in cool place for 2 hours before serving.

Chopped onion, celery, capers, parsley, are good with potatoes; pour thin mayonnaise over, and garnish with lettuce and beets.

Here are some novel sandwiches: Grate the thin yellow rind of a lemon; blanch and pound ½ pound of almonds gradually adding the juice of the lemon, and when paste is formed the lemon rind. Rub yolks of 2 hard-boiled eggs to a smooth paste, add almonds, and spread between thin slices of lightly buttered bread.

Bake almonds light brown and grate them into paste with a little lemon juice; add salt and mix with twice the bulk of grated celery mixed with mayonnaise. Spread between buttered bread.

Blanched and pounded almonds mixed into a paste with a little rosewater and incorporated with whipped cream and sugar, make also a good filling.

The inside of figs, panned to a paste and spread between thin buttered brown bread is good.

Chopped nuts, raw or roasted, with a little salt, between buttered brown bread, are savory, especially roasted peanuts.

BOILING MEAT

When boiling meat of any kind, add a tablespoonful of vinegar to the water when first put over the fire, says Home Progress. This makes the meat tender, without leaving any flavor of the vinegar.

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responsibilities that we are quick to recognize.

Our advertising, like our dealings, is candid and straightforward. Simply because we can't make threadbare phrases describe our policy is no reason why we are pharisees. We have no quarrel with our critics. They are stimulating. If all lauded we might become self-complacent. That would be dangerous. Those who know us best believe in us.

(Continued Wednesday)

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

TRIED RECIPES

FRUIT COOKIES

THIS recipe has been used in one family many years: Mix well one half pint of brown sugar, one pint of lard, one half pint of molasses, one cup of sour milk, in which one heaping tablespoonful of soda has been dissolved, two tablespoonfuls of ground cinnamon, one level tablespoonful of ground cloves and allspice and flour enough to make a rather stiff dough. Gradually work in one pint of currants, one pint of chopped raisins and one pint of nut meats. Mix well, roll out and bake. These will keep a long time and improve with the keeping.

SUET BISCUITS

Sift about one quart of flour in a pan. Add one teaspoonful of salt and two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Mix well and instead of using lard add two thirds of a cupful of fresh beef suet, chopped fine. Add one cupful of butter-milk, into which has been added just a pinch of soda to sweeten it. Work into a soft dough, roll thin and cut into medium-sized biscuits. Bake in a quick oven and serve hot. These are especially nice in very cold weather.

CRACKNEL CORN BREAD

Sift one quart or 1½ quart of cornmeal into a pan. Add one teaspoonful of salt, three fourths of a cupful of the fine pieces of cracknels, which have been freshly rendered from lard and mix well. Add one half pint of sour milk and one half pint of warm water, to which a tiny pinch of soda has been added, until the mixture is just stiff enough to mold into doggers; then shape and bake in a hot oven until well done.

BEAN CUSTARD PIE

Make a light short pie-crust and line the pie-pan with it. Have ready one cupful of Lima beans, which have been cooked in a little water until tender. Mash them through a sieve and add the well-beaten yolks of two eggs, one half cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of vinegar, and season with nutmeg. Mix well and pour into the bottom crust. Place in the oven and bake until firm, then cover with a meringue, made by beating the whites of the two eggs and adding two teaspoonfuls of powdered sugar. Replace in the oven and brown slightly.

REAL GINGER SNAPS

Mix well one cupful of lard or butter, add one unbeaten egg, one cupful of molasses, one cupful of sugar, one half cupful of boiling water, in which one level tablespoonful of soda has been dissolved and one tablespoonful of ground ginger. Add flour enough to make the dough mold very soft, then roll thin and cut out. Bake in a quick oven. The secret of success lies in the boiling water.

FIG DUMPLINGS

Make a light soft biscuit dough and divide into as many parts as dumplings. Roll out each separately, and in the center of each place four pressed figs which have been moistened with a little lemon juice. Pinch the dough well together around them and drop in a kettle of boiling water. When done, place in dessert dishes and pour three tablespoonfuls of maple syrup and a tablespoonful of brown sugar over each. Serve with cream.—Ladies' World.

WHEN MOVING

The question of meals is always trying when the operation of moving confronts one. It may be solved easily if a little forethought is taken. Boil a piece of corned beef or roast a fresh ham a day or two ahead; this will supply the meat necessary for a day or two after moving into the new home. For vegetables, potatoes may be baked or boiled; baked if they are to be creamed; boiled if they are to be scalloped or fried. A simple but wholesome dessert, such as brown Betty, rice pudding, tapioca pudding or a pie might be made and will taste quite as good a day or two later, according to the Newark News.

There should be a supply of rich soup stock; this, when cold, will jelly so it may be easily carried in jars without danger of spilling.

Baked beans is another wholesome dish that will help out splendidly for breakfast or luncheon at moving time.

Wet a rag in kerosene and stuff it into the rat hole and the rat will come no more to that.

Refined People

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SORREL MAKES A GOOD SALAD

French use it extensively in cooking

HOUSE sorrel is in market and is a delicacy that is not as well understood or appreciated in the American home as it should be. Americans are accustomed to spinach, but sorrel is declared to be finer. The French use it extensively in their cooking and know its wholesome qualities, says the New York Sun.

It makes a good salad mixed with other greens, onions, dandelion or lettuce, or the leaves can be used as part of a club sandwich to advantage. It may be stewed in this fashion: Place some sorrel that has been well washed in several waters in a stewpan with a good sized lump of butter and stir it until the butter melts. Drain the sorrel and chop it fine with some trimmings of mushrooms. Put the mixture in a stewpan with a lump of butter and some small pieces of ham and let it cook gently. Mix in a teaspoonful of Spanish sauce and allow it to cook, simmering for an hour. Put this through a fine sieve, pour in a saucepan with a little broth and a teaspoonful of sugar.

Spanish sauce is made by browning a quarter of a pound of butter and four teaspoonfuls of flour; skim and add a little broth, then strain and add butter.

To prepare what is called lean sorrel remove the stems from four pints of sorrel, wash it well in several waters, drain

and chop it with well washed head of lettuce, then add half a bunch of chervil and chop all very fine. Place in a stewpan on a hot stove and stir well for three or four minutes, then put in the oven until the vegetables are tender. Add one and a half ounces of butter and stir for 10 minutes until the sorrel becomes a pulp. Season with salt and pepper and pour into the mixture a thickening made from the yolks of two eggs and half a cup of cream. Stir well without boiling and serve.

An Italian soup is made by washing and drying two bunches of sorrel—about a quart. Chop it fine and cook with two ounces of butter until it becomes a pulp. Stir in flour, salt and pepper and a cup or more of water until it has the consistency of a puree. Add an egg yolk and cream. Serve with croutons, of fried bread.

FLAVOR OF ROSE

If one has a rose geranium among house plants let her try this: Mix light cake, use no extract; instead, one medium-sized leaf in the cake, buttered tin, over which put tissue also buttered, then pour in cake. When baked it will have the flavor of rose extract and print of leaf on of cake.—Minneapolis Tribune

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News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

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ONE can hardly open a Colombian paper these days without coming across new developments in the difficult transportation problems of that country, whether it be a debate in Congress on railroad construction, or news items dealing with road building, river improvements, harbor works. On today's page there are three items that pieced together point to renewed efforts to improve the Magdalena river route from Bogota down to the Caribbean, manifestly in view of the impending construction of the Ibagué railroad that will make of Buenaventura on the Pacific what Barranquilla is now: the port for the capital and a large part of the interior. Whether or not Barranquilla and Cartagena can hope to compete successfully with the future Pacific route even if the projected fast steamer service, as reported in one of these items, should reduce the trip to the short time indicated, the fact that there are several big projects of improving that great waterway in various forms is of great interest because of the importance of this gateway of Colombia for the world traffic that will shortly pass it to and from the Panama canal. The difficulties of opening the Ceniza mouth of the river, for which three plans are before the government, according to the second item, have in the opinion of many people, been somewhat exaggerated in the past, but there seems to be a fair prospect of this great improvement being carried out as part of the general port works planned for all of the Colombian ports.

No less interesting is the item referring to the aerial railway projects at La Dorada, on the Magdalena river, the terminus of the railroad around the falls of Honda. This is not the first aerial line projected by Colombia, there being one building now from Manizales in the Cauca valley to Mariquita near Honda, not many miles from La Dorada, but as an enterprise designed to develop traffic on the Magdalena river the La Dorada-Aban project carries a big promise. In a country presenting, like Colombia, the greatest imaginable obstacles to railroad development, aerial tramways are the natural precursors of steam roads and in many instances even of ordinary roads. This is beginning to be realized in Colombia and the aerial tramway not unlikely may become the pioneer of a new traction era.

PROTEST AGAINST BIG LAND CONCESSION TO A BRITISH SYNDICATE

State of Para Gives Amazon Colonization Company Control of a Tract Twice the Area of Belgium

EARNEST WARNINGS

(Special to the Monitor)
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—In support of a spirited speech made in Congress by Deputy Pandia Calogeras against the concession granted to a British syndicate—The Amazon Land and Colonization Company—by the state of Para, covering an area of no less than 60,000 square kilometers—twice the area of Belgium—the metropolitan press comes out with earnest warnings against such concessions, which, it is pointed out, have been multiplying of late. The policy is denounced as leading to the establishment of footholds of foreign domination, and, though the Lodge resolution of the Monroe doctrine is not referred to, it is acknowledged that South America has to thank the United States if European imperialism has been kept out of Latin America so far.

Public opinion as well as official circles are stirred by this important land grant, because it develops that another large concession of a similar nature was made to the Amazon Land and Colonization Company in the state of Mato Grosso. Yet it is pointed out that the federal government has really no power to interfere, because the lands in question are not located on the borders of the republic and consequently do not come within the scope of the constitution. However, the federal government is urged to bring the strongest possible pressure to bear on the state of Para to modify, if possible, the terms of the grant, especially as the location of the land, if not absolutely on the border, is nevertheless in the vicinity of British Guiana.

The freedom of action of the individual states in dealing with foreign interests and even governments is more than ever to the fore through the debate in the Senate of Senator Sa Freire's bill making loans contracted abroad by the state governments subject to authorization by Congress. As far as can be gauged the atmosphere in both house of Congress is decidedly unfavorable to the passage of this bill, as restricting state autonomy guaranteed by the fundamental statute. The author of the bill is engaged in demonstrating that it does not affect the constitution of the republic, and the outcome is awaited with the keenest interest throughout Brazil. It is admitted that the interpretation the state governments are giving the term autonomy has been diverging very considerably from what was manifestly the original meaning embodied in the constitution, and in the particular case of the foreign loans it is pointed out that if the constitution does not expressly veto them it is because such a latitude was never even considered, as is proved by the fact that the constitution contains no provision obliging the federal government to come to the rescue of the individual states if they fall behind in the payment of their "coupons." Public opinion is divided on seriousness of the danger to the sovereignty of the federation of Brazil arising from foreign claims on individual states, but the subject is receiving much more attention today than it has been in the past.

WOULD EXPEDITE BOGOTA'S MAILS

(Special to the Monitor)
BOGOTA, Colombia.—The government is considering a proposal submitted by the representative of a foreign concern for carrying the mail on the Magdalena river on the basis of a new steamship service composed of especially built ships capable of sustaining a rapid and regular service both summer and winter and without being delayed by the Honda falls. The proposal promises what is considered a vast improvement, as the transit from Bogota to Barranquilla is calculated at only nine days.

MAGDALENA MAY BE IMPROVED

(Special to the Monitor)
BARRANQUILLA, Colombia.—In connection with the debate in Congress on the proposed government repurchase of the Bolivar railroad the discussion of the proposed harbor improvement of this port and the dredging and blasting of the mouth of the Magdalena river is being followed here as likely to lead to a general improvement in the navigation of the river, there being now three projects for the opening of the Bocas de Ceniza before the government.

TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)
TACNA, Chile.—An irrigation project in this province is under consideration to cover 5000 acres to begin with, and to be enlarged to six times that area.

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The ministers of the American republics recently met at the Chilean legation to discuss plans for carrying out the resolution adopted at the last Pan-American conference and establishing an exposition of Pan-American products in this capital. Negotiations among the diplomats are proceeding favorably.

LIMA, Peru.—The project of constructing a road between the Madre de Dios and Acre rivers in the rubber region on the borderland of Peru, Bolivia and Brazil is being taken up again by Congress in view of its exceptional commercial and strategic importance. Congress has voted a credit of \$10,000,000 gold for irrigation works on the seaboard and subsequent colonization by white settlers.

HUANCAJO, Peru.—An electric light and power plant is being erected here.

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras.—A telegraph office has been opened at Alubaren, department of Tegucigalpa. The construction of the wagon road of Olancho is progressing favorably.

VALPARAISO, Chile.—It is announced that the railroad line from Pintados to Catalina, near the ports of Iquique and Taltaí, respectively, on the Longitudinal railroad, is being rapidly completed. The executive has sent a message to Congress on the necessity of developing the Longitudinal by branch lines and the unification of gauge.

VALPARAISO, Chile.—The electrification of the railroad connecting this port with Santiago is under final consideration and a favorable decision is expected shortly. It is announced that the Japanese steamship company Toyo Kisen Kaisha is preparing to put three more steamers on their service to California, Salina Cruz, Calles and Valparaiso.

FARQUHAR SYNDICATE RAILROAD PROJECTS VERY COMPREHENSIVE

Their Future Far-Reaching Effects on Pan-American Traffic Now Beginning to Be Recognized by Public

(Special to the Monitor)
SANTIAGO, Chile.—With the steady progress on the longitudinal railroads, north and south, the completion of the Arica-La Paz railroad and the harbor works initiated in Valparaiso and other ports, the public is beginning to take an increasing interest in the preparations this country and its neighbors are making for the opening of the Panama canal. Press articles on new developments are frequent and exhaustive, and at present attention is called to the far-reaching effects on Pan-American traffic by the projects of the Farquhar syndicate which have hitherto been little understood, according to the press, both by the public and government circles.

For some time past European and American market reports on South American railroads have been followed up here with reference to rumored amalgamations, within or without the scope of the Farquhar interests, and such items are now being recapitulated and commented on with growing interest and concern as to the future of the Chilean railroad system. Owing to the vast plans of Peru for the crossing of the Andes and tapping the immense resources of inner South America by railroads that are to become feeders of the Panama canal, it was a notice about the Peruvian corporation that first excited interest in Chile; the report read that the stock of the concern which controls the railroads of Peru had gone up in anticipation of its possible amalgamation with certain large railroad syndicates now forming in South America. Although the Farquhar syndicate was not communicative on the subject of its plans on the Pacific side, the Chilean representatives in London late last summer began to collect information showing that the purchase of railroad stock on the part of the Brazilian Railway company was not limited to the Atlantic side, since it included a considerable proportion of stock of the Antofagasta-Bolivia railroad, while the Argentine systems at the amalgamation of which the Farquhar syndicate is aiming, among others, connect Buenos Aires with Tucuman, via Rosario and Cordoba, an area of some 1170 miles, and the distance from Tucuman to Antofagasta is largely covered by the Argentine state road to the Bolivian border, also likely to be purchased, and from Antofagasta in the direction of that road a line is now under construction, the completion of which together with the purchase of the Argentine state road, will give the Farquhar syndicate the first of its Pacific outlets. Its connections in Bolivia through the Bolivia Development and Colonization Company and the Speyer interests generally, also the Peruvian corporation and the Brazilian railway are such as to foreshadow the control of the Farquhar syndicate over the trans-Bolivian railroads from La Paz to the Beni, from Santa Cruz to the Paraguay and others. These, with the control by the Farquhar syndicate of the Madeira-Mamore railroad, the American-built railroad around the falls of the two rivers, and inaugurated a short while ago, and the syndicate's ownership of a number of Brazilian railroads and other Brazilian transportation interests are regarded as bestowing on the Farquhar system the ultimate dictatorship of South American communications.

In an interview given some time ago to the Buenos Aires press by Sr. Carlos Vieira Santo, secretary of Dr. Carlos Sampiao, who is the representative of the Farquhar syndicate in Brazil, some points were made that aroused interest everywhere in South America. The secretary had just returned from the Brazilian state of Mato Grosso, where he had gone on a special mission in connection with the railroad and colonization plans of the syndicate. After dwelling on the fact of the Madeira Mamore railroad being owned by the syndicate and on the scope of that pioneer enterprise in inner South America, the secretary mentioned the fact that the syndicate owns the majority of the stock of the Northwestern Railway of Brazil from Sao Paulo state to the Paraguay river, which today is rapidly nearing completion to its terminus at Port Esperanza near the port of Corumba, the end of navigation for large steamers on that river. Under the style of the Brazil Railway company the syndicate owns the Sorocabana system connecting Sao Paulo with Rio Grande do Sul, the Central of Parana, the Thezeza Christina and Rio Grande do Sul system. These and the Northwestern together cover some 4000 miles, a mileage which is likely to be greatly increased in the not distant future by purchase and construction work, in Brazil as well as in Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay, where the Farquhar acquisitions of the Entre Rios and others were among the first moves to become known. Further, in connection with the Madeira-Mamore railroad the syndicate owns half the stock of the Port of Para syndicate and through the latter is connected with the Amazon River Steam Navigation Company, which, as the successor of the old Amazon Steam Navigation Company, is rapidly extending its traffic on the Amazon and its affluents.

CARAVONICA COTTON GROWN WITH VERY GOOD PROFIT IN GUATEMALA



Road with fence of cacti found in the Caravonica cotton section of Guatemala

Success of Early Crops Has Led to the Taking Over of the Planters' Small Holdings by American Capital

EXTENDING FIELD

(Special to the Monitor)
PUERTO BARRIOS, Gua.—In the neighborhood of Obispo, Guatemala, a region of low altitude, located 60 miles from Guatemala City and close to the influence of the Pacific ocean, the first crops of Caravonica cotton have been grown with such a degree of success that American capital has taken over the small holdings of the first planters and



INDIAN WOMAN Employed on the cotton farms in Guatemala

COLOMBIA FAVORS AERIAL RAILWAYS

(Special to the Monitor)
BOGOTA, Colombia.—What is considered as the possible solution of a number of the traction problems of this country is contained in a recent proposal submitted to the minister of public works by the representative of a French syndicate for the construction of an aerial railway from La Dorada to Aban and from Sibate to Fusagasuga and Sibate, in lieu of the Honda-Aguallarga road the contract for which has expired. There is a considerable movement in favor of this project and the introduction of local aerial tramways generally.

CENTRAL AMERICA LOOKING AHEAD

(Special to the Monitor)
AMAPALA, Honduras, C. A.—In view of the friendly attitude taken by the Honduran government toward the Diaz regime during the late troubles in Nicaragua, reports reaching here from the capital regarding a formal understanding between Presidents Bonilla and Diaz are given general credit. Cooperation between the two governments under American auspices is looked to, and it is further held that the new situation reflects the ambition of the President of Guatemala, Don Manuel Estrada Cabrera, for supremacy in Central America.

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This cotton is easy to pick on account of the large size of the bolls: they open well and hold the seed firmly, so that it does not blow away. The estimated cost of raising and expected profit from one acre of caravonica cotton in Guatemala is as follows (cost of land and implements not included):

Clearing, burning, stumping.....	\$25.00
Breaking land.....	2.25
Harrowing.....	.75
Marking and bedding.....	.85
Planting.....	.40
Seed.....	2.75
First working.....	1.25
Second working.....	1.25
Cultivation.....	6.00
Superintendence.....	1.00
Wear and tear of tools.....	.60
Picking 2500 pounds seed cotton.....	12.00
Carting to gin house.....	1.10
Ginning, packing, baling with ties and gunnies.....	3.00
Freight and insurance to market.....	3.50
Interest and taxes.....	1.00
Total.....	\$37.00
Returns estimated:	
1000 pounds ginned cotton @ 22c.....	\$220.00
21 gallons crude oil @ 30c.....	6.30
350 pounds of cotton seed meal @ \$16 per ton.....	2.45
400 pounds of hulls at \$2.40 per ton.....	.45
Total.....	\$229.20
Less cost of production.....	67.30
Net profit first year.....	\$161.90
Second year and following:	
Cost including pruning.....	\$35.50
Returns.....	227.10
Net profit.....	\$191.60

IQUIQUE DISTURBED OVER POSSIBLE LOSS OF NITRATE TRAFFIC

(Special to the Monitor)
IQUIQUE, Chile.—Commercial interests and public opinion here are disturbed at the possibility of the completion of a railroad from the nitrate mines at Alianza to the port of Chucumata, which would be detrimental to the nitrate traffic of this port. The interests of Iquique, according to a telegram sent recently by the prefect to the minister of public works, Don Oscar Viel, demand the immediate construction of a branch from the longitudinal railroad to Iquique. The dispatch adds that on receipt of instructions the construction work on the Chucumata railroad will be at once stopped. Don Oscar Viel some time ago addressed a communication to the minister of finance dealing exhaustively with the concession of the railroad, the validity of which is impugned on the ground that the term has expired. The report of the minister is not avorable either to the prorogation of the concession or the merits of the enterprise.

RAILROAD OPENED
(Special to the Monitor)
MEDELLIN, Colombia.—A short stretch of the railroad at Antioquia, between El Hatillo and Girardot, some 15 miles from here, has been inaugurated.



Typical home of Guatemalans, illustrating the simple construction of houses in tropics

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Protest on Grand Trunk Situation Arouses Federal Action

PRESIDENT FITZHUGH SAYS HIGH OFFICIALS DID NOT CONSULT HIM

(Continued from page one)

Trunk lines in New England was the result of pending agreements between himself and Edson J. Chamberlin, president of the Grand Trunk, giving to the latter special trackage rights over the New Haven system. They are awaiting also the answer of Attorney-General Wickersham, who has been asked whether this violates any provisions of the interstate commerce regulations.

A meeting of real estate brokers from the entire community under the auspices of Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange at the American house tonight, and it is believed that the Grand Trunk situation will be broached there.

There is no doubt that the Grand Trunk found itself in a predicament through financial difficulties brought on by a change in the Canadian government and to escape this gave up the proposition of entering New England on payment of certain compensations, according to one of the leading transportation experts in Boston today, who explained his views on the sudden change in plans.

"There is no doubt," said this expert, "that the plan for the extension of the Grand Trunk line into New England was abandoned shortly after the passing on of President Hayes. He had committed himself earnestly to the project, although opposed to a certain extent by the directors in London. The road found, however, that it would be hard pressed in raising funds to complete the extension through Canada to the Pacific coast. This Canadian extension of the Grand Trunk was backed by the Liberal administration which agreed to build two thirds of the road and to guarantee the company's bonds for the construction of the other third.

"At the last election the Conservatives came into power and this party is hand and glove with the Canadian Pacific and somewhat hostile to the Grand Trunk. The Grand Trunk now finds itself in need of further funds for building that third of the road which is costing more than estimated and with the administration hostile it needs to direct every effort to the construction of the Pacific extension and to raise as large funds as possible for this.

"The present condition of the foreign market does not help. There is no doubt that upon finding itself in this position it approached Mr. Mellen and offered to give up the idea of entering New England upon receiving a certain compensation."

Mr. Mellen's Admission

President Mellen's admission of the negotiations between the roads was contained in a statement issued by the New Haven last night upon his authorization and that of Vice-President Timothy E. Byrnes.

The statement declared that Mr. Mellen and President E. J. Chamberlin of the Grand Trunk had held many conferences with regard to a traffic agreement; that in Mr. Mellen's opinion such an agreement would be consummated; that it might be the reason for the Grand Trunk ceasing work in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and that no money had been paid or would be paid by the New Haven to stop the construction of the Southern New England road.

Immediately the text of the New Haven statement became known in Providence, Congressman George F. O'Shaunnessy of that city called upon Attorney General Wickersham to intervene. In one part of a long communication to Mr. Wickersham the Rhode Island representative stated:

"I believe that it is within your province to take immediate steps to prevent the performance or execution of this agreement (referring to the pending traffic agreement) which is plainly in restraint of interstate commerce and a violation of the anti-trust act."

The letter ends by declaring: "I would appreciate very much your immediate consideration of the above facts and sincerely hope that there is a remedy to prevent the abandonment of the Grand Trunk road's proposed extension into Rhode Island."

Governor Foss Speaks

Governor Foss also promises to appeal to the attorney-general. He says: "What I shall now demand of the Legislature is that we have public control of our railroad trackage, and public ownership of our terminal system, so as to make Boston an open port both by sea and land."

"I believe the Legislature will now cooperate with me in establishing the public utilities commission, with mandatory powers over rates and routes and full supervision over terminals and trackage, so that we shall make the re-establishment of railroad competition as easy as practicable for the Grand Trunk, or any other line that may desire to come to Boston."

"I shall regard it as a public calamity if the effort made to restore railroad competition in New England fails; and if it shall appear that such failure is due to any agreement or combination to restrain competition, I shall take steps to bring the matter to the attention of the department of justice, with a view to having it determined whether such agreement is not contrary to the provisions of the Sherman law."

Governor Pothier of Rhode Island has telegraphed and cabled to the officials of

the Grand Trunk, demanding that they give him authorization to say positively to the citizens of his state that the Southern New England line will be built. The telegram, addressed to Mr. Chamberlin in Montreal, read:

"Citizens of Rhode Island astounded at cessation of construction work on Southern New England railway, and at report that deal has been or is being arranged with New Haven company. This report seems incredible. Will you as president of the Grand Trunk railway, assure the people of Rhode Island through me that this report is unfounded and that the Southern New England railway will be completed by your company before July 1, 1913, the time limit fixed by its charter? I think you will agree with me that the situation calls for a full and explicit reply."

Mr. Chamberlin's Reply

Mr. Chamberlin replied to Governor Pothier's telegram late last night. The message vouchsafed no further information, stating only:

"My message of Nov. 9, reading as follows: 'Temporary stoppage of work on Southern New England is precautionary measure, brought about by unsettled money market, which was produced by the strained conditions in Europe at the present time,' tells the whole story and is the only reason for the stoppage of work."

The Governor at once wired: "When will you resume work in Rhode Island? Will traffic agreement with the New Haven system, if made, cause you to abandon construction work in this state?"

"If I do not receive a satisfactory answer," the Governor said in an interview, "I will immediately instruct the attorney general's department in Rhode Island to take whatever legal steps it can to compel the completion of the road."

The cable was sent to A. W. Smithers, chairman of the directors of the Grand Trunk, in London. It read:

"Report here that Grand Trunk is considering violating its pledges to people of this state and will not complete line to Providence. Will you authorize me to say positively that the line will be built by your company?"

A cable message asserted that Chairman Smithers refused to discuss the pending traffic agreement between his road and the New Haven.

"I never take up here a question that is in negotiation on the other side," he said. "You must ask President Chamberlin of Montreal."

The Providence Board of Trade, in a message sent to Mr. Chamberlin, declared:

"The Providence Board of Trade desire explicit statement as to whether suspension of construction work on the Southern New England Railway Company within the state of Rhode Island is merely temporary or whether it means ultimate abandonment of the Southern New England railway lines within the state."

Ellsworth Sisson, the president, received this reply from President Chamberlin: "Southern New England is being built by Central Vermont. Consult E. H. Fitzhugh."

Soon after the receipt of this message by Mr. Sisson, a telegram was received by Mayor Fletcher of Providence from President Fitzhugh. It stated that Mr. Fitzhugh would go to the Rhode Island capital on Wednesday to discuss with the mayor all things pertaining to the cessation of work on the Southern New England line.

Governor Pothier declares he will appoint on Wednesday, a committee of Rhode Island's leading citizens including the mayors of Providence, Woonsocket, Pawtucket and Central Falls, to investigate and sift the situation in its most minute detail.

Work Is Halted

Practically all work in Providence has been stopped. The only men at work are engaged in necessary repairs to bridges and highway crossings which must be left open to travel.

While men are still at work in Massachusetts from Palmer to the state line, it is said the superintendent has given orders to do no more than is necessary to close up the cuts and smooth things over. It is understood that the orders are to "suspend work within a reasonable time."

Cy Warman of the Grand Trunk, in Montreal, said: "The general tendency on the part of the people and those who speak for the people, both in the United States and Canada, is to put pressure on the railways, to load them with burdens and to increase their difficulties as well as the expense of operation, all of which tends to discourage capital to such an extent that new railway construction is by no means attractive to investors. Rates are lower on the continent than anywhere else in the world. Now, instead of hoping for better conditions, the indications are that they will be made more burdensome. We have seen this here in demand for lower rates in the West, where they are already lower than across the border."

Neither the president, the vice-president, Mr. Warman, nor any other official will admit or deny when questioned point-blank that the cessation of work is or is not permanent. Nor can any denial be secured from any official that the work has been stopped because of an agreement with the New Haven road to stop all competition.

Mr. Byrnes for Unit Plan

Timothy E. Byrnes, vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, was the guest and speaker at the first fall meeting and dinner of the Universalist Club, at Youngs hotel last night. His subject was, "Some Phases of the Railroad Question," and he dwelt

upon the advantages of having a unified system in New England transportation. He compared the New England trackage to a great terminal open to all the railroads of the continent.

Just as at St. Louis, the terminal company takes over the trains of the 26 railroads and brings them into the city upon equal terms, so our New England railroads take the tonnage of the trunk lines into every part of New England without discrimination, he said. "Every trunk line of the continent is already in Boston," declared Mr. Byrnes, "the Erie, the Delaware & Hudson, the Grand Trunk, and the Canadian Pacific, the New York Central and the Pennsylvania."

"If the negotiations between the Grand Trunk and the New Haven go through, the Grand Trunk will be in Boston at once upon a better basis for all concerned than it would be if it built in."

"Indeed, the Grand Trunk, under this arrangement, would virtually be at every railroad station in New England without burdening the community with a duplication of present facilities. New England already has more trackage than is necessary; what is needed is better utilization of existing trackage, and this is the function of the New Haven to secure."

OBEEDIENCE DEMAND OF FEDERATION IN REPLY TO I. W. W.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Opposition to the policy pursued by the Industrial Workers of the World, in their attitude toward the American Federation of Labor, today, featured the report of the federation in session here.

The report, which was lengthy and which amplified with details the records contained in the reports of the president and secretary, considered yesterday, declared that the I. W. W. was charging that the federation is unyielding and autocratic, and has therefore failed to keep pace with developments in the world of labor.

Instead, the executive committee claimed, the methods of the federation are constantly changing to meet modern conditions.

Instead of opposing industrial unionism, as such, as is charged by the I. W. W., the executive committee declares the real spirit of industrial unionism is invoked by the federation, and all that is best in it has been used by the affiliated unions in the past and is being used in the present.

"Must Be Disciplined"

"There must, however," says the report, "be some degree of discipline for the progressive and orderly conduct of trades unions. We must declare in unmistakable terms that it is the moral duty of all of our organizations to live up to our agreements and respect all decrees of federation as a whole and its affiliated organizations."

The entire report was closely listened to by the assembled delegates, as it was felt that it made the issue between the I. W. W. and the federation clear. In its review of trade conditions everywhere the report said that more had been accomplished by organized labor in the last 12 months than ever before in the history of the movement. Nearly every jurisdictional dispute had been adjusted, it was stated.

Several pages of the report were devoted to an explanation of the action of the board in settling the dispute in the pipe industry.

This is expected to prove one of the features of the convention.

ETTOR AND CARUSO ON STAND SAY 'INNOCENT'

SALEM, Mass.—Joseph Ettor took the witness stand at noon today. The I. W. W. leader, charged jointly with Arturo Giovannitti as an accessory before the fact in the shooting of Annie Lopizzo, the girl striker at Lawrence, will be the last witness in his own defense.

Ettor related briefly his labor career. He then recited his own speech at that time in which he pointed out evils of the industrial system; their effect on the workers and that the remedy was organization.

"I agreed with the mayor, that the strike should be peacefully conducted," said Ettor.

"I said that they should not stay at home, but should urge all workers to stay away from the mills to insure solidarity and to avoid trouble among themselves," testified Ettor, "and I pointed out to them that the bosses could call the police, more police, then the militia and the army to protect their property."

Joseph Caruso, charged with being a principal in the shooting of the girl, also took the stand today in his own defense.

He said he did not stab Officer Benoit. He denied ever having seen him before. Caruso testified he first heard of the shooting in the Italian postoffice shortly after it occurred.

He gave further alibi testimony. He was sharply cross-examined by District Attorney Attwill.

GREATEST OF OCEAN LINERS MAY COME TO BOSTON NEXT YEAR

Boston may be chosen as the American port of the two largest liners in the world, the new Emperor of the Hamburg-American line and the Olympic of the White Star line, as the result of the inability to secure accommodations for these vessels in New York.

Extension of the Hamburg docks used by the Hamburg-American line were planned to provide docking facilities for the Emperor. Application for this extension was denied yesterday by Henry L. Stimson, secretary of war, however, and it will therefore be impracticable to dock the new liner there upon her arrival on her maiden trip next May.

With admission to New York denied her, Boston becomes the logical port of the Emperor. The Commonwealth pier can accommodate her easily, and the Boston port directors are rushing work there for the accommodation of a Hamburg-American passenger line next April.

News of the adverse action of the war department reached New York too late last night for the steamship agents to hold a conference.

The Hamburg-American local directors held a meeting, however, after which Julius T. Meyer, a director, said he did not care to comment on the war department's decision, but "this much is sure, the 50,000-ton Emperor is coming here in May, and when she arrives there must be a dock awaiting her. If not here, elsewhere."

Dock Commissioner Tompkins of New York, who had just returned from Boston, said last night in New York:

"Next to New York, the port of Boston offers the best facilities, as the trains can be run right alongside the piers, which can never be done in this port. The steamship companies would naturally go to Boston, where the White Star, Cunard and Hamburg-American already have pier accommodations."

The White Star officials are facing a problem similar to that of the Hamburg-American. The Olympic, sister ship to the Titanic, will be in service again in April, after repairs following her latest accident, and Director Franklin of the line said last night in New York that the vessel must be accommodated somewhere.

Secretary Stimson based his refusal upon the ground that the time had come for ceasing to allow further temporary pier extensions in New York harbor. Unless the encroachment of the steamship piers upon the Hudson river is checked, he states, they will continue indefinitely, and the city and state will keep postponing the permanent solution of the problem. The encroachments are so great already that the fairway at the most congested points is less than half that at the beginning.

Boston Wants the Boats

That Boston would be glad to accommodate the Olympic and the Emperor of the White Star and the Hamburg-American lines respectively is the assurance given by Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the port directors, today in talking over the action of the war department in refusing to allow the extension of these companies' piers.

"According to the reports in the morning papers," he said, "it would seem that the Hamburg-American line is in a serious way as to providing docking facilities for its new liner Emperor. The present piers of the line in New York are 800 feet long and the new steamer of 50,000 tons is 900 feet long, which would necessitate an extension of 100 feet. This, I understand, is forbidden by the war department."

JOHN G. BROOKS MAY BE INDORSED FOR U. S. SENATOR

Leaders of the Progressive party of Massachusetts, the Progressive candidates who were elected to serve in the Legislature and a few candidates of other parties who were indorsed by the Progressives, plan to meet at Young's Hotel this afternoon to nominate a candidate for United States Senator to succeed Senator W. Murray Crane. It was said today by one of those who are to be present at the meeting that the name most prominently before the Progressives at the present time is that of John Graham Brooks.

Mr. Brooks was born at Acworth, N. H., July 19, 1846. In 1875 he was graduated from Harvard divinity school. For three years he studied at the universities of Jena, Berlin and Freiburg. Later he became a lecturer on economic subjects, and for two years was an instructor at Harvard University. He served several years as lecturer for the University of Chicago extension department. For two years he was engaged as expert for the United States department of labor at Washington, making the report of 1893 upon working men's insurance in Germany. He was president of the National Consumers League and the American Social Science Association.

Mr. Brooks is father of Lawrence G. Brooks, who has been one of the foremost in the Progressive movement in Massachusetts. It was said that the name of Charles S. Bird, Progressive candidate for Governor, would not be presented at the meeting, as Mr. Bird did not wish to be a candidate for the senatorship.

NEW MINISTER FROM DENMARK WHO SUCCEEDS COUNT MOLTKE



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CONSTANTIN BRUN

Diplomat who has just arrived in this country is well known in Washington, where he was the immediate predecessor of the man he succeeds

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

CURRENT affairs are dealt with in the editorial comment presented today.

ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC—In the excitement of our own election the election in Cuba was all but overlooked by the people of the United States. In ordinary times it would have attracted interested attention, for it was an open question up to the last minute whether the Cuban would go through the ordeal without an insurrection. They accomplished that task and chose Gen. Mario Menocal President, thereby ending the rule of the Liberal party, to which President Gomez belongs. Menocal was beaten by Gomez at the election of four years ago. The fact that he has always opposed the Cuban President is not the least reassuring point in the career of the President-elect. General Menocal's plan for reform, outlined in a statement to the people, is a sober, businesslike program. He proposes to reform the Cuban tariff and to cut government expenses to a point where they can be met by the public revenue. . . . General Menocal's career indicates that he is fit for the task. He is one of the foremost business men of the island. He was an officer in the war against Spain and has taken a large part in public affairs. He was chosen by Governor Magoon in the last intervention to organize the police force of Havana and did that work well. His reputation is that of an honest man. Cuba needs that sort of men.

CINCINNATI TIMES-STAR—The rules of football are amended so often and so much nowadays that it keeps the old-timers busy trying to maintain a working knowledge of the game. Not all of the changes made in recent years have been in the direction of improvement. This is best shown by the fact that some of the experiments in rulemaking tried one year have been promptly discarded the next. In the main, however, the newer football is proving better football. Not only has the game been less hazardous than it was at one time, but it has been made more interesting to the average non-technical spectator, a consideration the importance of which should not be overlooked. The question of whether this year's playing rules are an improvement over last year's will be better determined at the close of the season than at present. Some improvements, however, have already made themselves clear, not the least of them being that the tendency toward scoreless games has been checked. Last year and for several years before the altogether unsatisfactory 0 to 0 score was of common occurrence. There have been so few of them thus far this year as to encourage the belief that the gridiron warrior may now count upon a result that is substantial, either in victory or defeat, for all his hard work and determined efforts in a game.

RICHMOND VIRGINIAN—William F. Geiger, principal of the Seattle high school, warns the high school teacher against "indulgence in offensive party politics" and that "which is most contemptible, namely, personal politics." Principal Geiger does not believe that the high school teacher should neglect his civic duties. On the contrary, he believes that he has no higher duty to perform. He should be a staunch supporter of all that tends to the public welfare; should be courageous in the performance of his duties as a voter and should lend his support to the solution of community problems. While all this is true, however, thinks he, nothing "will so weaken his force in a community as the molding of his political beliefs to suit his own selfish interests." Moreover, he should guard against "taking too active a part in promoting the cause of a new political

DYNAMITE TRIAL IS BROUGHT TO HALT ON ACCOUNT OF A JUROR

INDIANAPOLIS—At today's recess in the dynamite conspiracy trial, Allen Spaulding of Sharpville, Ind., one of the jurors, became temporarily incapacitated and the trial was interrupted. It was uncertain, at the end of half an hour, whether the hearing could proceed and at 11:30 Judge Anderson adjourned court to 2 p. m. McManigal, taking up his narration at today's opening, told of visiting the nitroglycerine cache at Rochester, Pa., to get material for the blowing up of the Armour Swift Burlington bridge at Kansas City in August, 1910. He found the explosives gone, and J. J. McNamara, when told, he said, was much perturbed.

PUBLIC SESSION HELD BY COUNCIL OF FEDERATION

Following an executive session of the state council of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches this afternoon in Kings chapel, an open session ensued for the public. The Rev. J. H. Buckley of Provincetown addressed the meeting on "The Problems of Barnstable, a Typical County," after which the Rev. J. E. Gregg of Pittsfield, introduced the Rev. C. H. Wheeler of Somerset, who spoke on "The Federated Church" and "Possibilities and Difficulties of Local Federations."

This evening, after a supper attended by the state council and members of the local federation, a joint meeting of the federation of Greater Boston and the Massachusetts federation will convene, at which the Rev. Alexander Mann, D. D., president of the Boston federation and Rev. Charles F. Rice, D. D., president of the Massachusetts federation and others will speak.

JOINT CONCERT BY RIVAL GLEE CLUBS ON EVE OF GAME

HANOVER, N. H.—The Dartmouth Musical clubs leave Hanover Thursday for the trip of the season, and will play in Concord Thursday evening. Friday night will find the clubs in their annual concert with Harvard in Jordan hall, on the eve of the Harvard-Dartmouth football game. The combined strength of both clubs will be seen in Jordan hall.

SCHOOLBOYS CLEAN STREETS WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Keeping clean the school yard and the adjacent grounds is the duty of the boys of the upper classes of the high school, beginning today. An experiment tried a few days ago by Charles H. Howe, principal, met with an unexpectedly hearty response. Fifty students went over the grounds and picked up all bits of paper, boxes and refuse.

REORGANIZING MATTAPAN CLUB The reorganizing of the Mattapan Improvement Association was decided on at a meeting of citizens in Oakland hall, Mattapan square Monday evening.

TELL OF RUSSELL FAMILY Several new witnesses were placed on the stand in East Cambridge today to testify in the Russell identification case before Gilbert A. A. Pevey as master. Robert Nason, counsel for the estate, examined them as to their knowledge of the Russell family before 1885, when Daniel Blake Russell left Melrose.

MR. DONAHUE SPENT \$5.20 An account of campaign expenses filed today with the secretary of state by Frank J. Donahue, the successful Democratic candidate for the office of secretary of state, showed a total expenditure of \$5.20 for railroad fares.



The Open Door to Long Distance Calls

Sometimes the magic of a long distance call will open a door that otherwise might remain closed. Big men make big deals by telephone. The telephone intimates that time is precious and that glittering generalities should be omitted. It enables the dealer to concentrate upon the material facts presented. It protects him from bores. That's why he likes it.

If written confirmation of an oral approval is desired, it can be obtained simply by asking that it be forwarded. Try it and satisfy yourself.

Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station



For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

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HELP WANTED—MALE

BOY WANTED of neat appearance must come well recommended. POLAKOFF & THOMAS, 270 Boylston st., Boston 12.

BOYS (16 to 20), smart, clean and active, who come well recommended and must have references. MRS. ELLA L. JORDAN, 104 Essex st., Boston 14.

BUTLER for high class boarding house; must have references. MRS. ELLA L. JORDAN, 104 Essex st., Boston 14.

CARRIAGE PAINTER wanted; must be good workman and willing to learn. BROTHERS CARRIAGE SHOP, 104 Essex st., Boston 14.

DRAFTSMAN wanted—Men with some experience on machinery or steel plate work. Apply to B. F. STURTEVANT CO., 104 Essex st., Boston 14.

MARRIED COUPLE wanted to take charge of a lodging house; 2 furnished rooms and \$4 per week. Apply MRS. F. H. RENNO, 44 Massachusetts st., Boston 14.

OPPORTUNITY OFFERED TO BOY or young man to learn the mail order shoe business. Boston 14.

STUDENT OF STENOGRAPHY wanted three or four hours per day in office; good experience; salary \$10.00. Apply to GENESCO CO., 23 Central st., Boston 14.

WANTED—Young man with some experience in picture framing, who desires to learn the trade. NORTHAMPTON ART STORE, Northampton, Mass.

WANTED—A student to wait on table and morning in private boarding house for board. MRS. M. J. SAWYER, 104 Essex st., Boston 14.

WANTED—First class varnish finisher. BLUE RIBBON AUTO & CARRIAGE CO., 104 Essex st., Boston 14.

WANTED—Reliable young man to look after furnace in exchange for room. MRS. HATTIE ANDREWS, 118 Pembroke st., Boston 14.

WATCHMAN wanted by wholesale house; hours 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. Apply to Mr. Charles H. WATSON, 104 Essex st., Boston 14.

WEAVERS—Wanted, a few good men weavers; day and night work; 2 looms; apply BUCKTON MFG. CO., West Buxton, Me.

WOODWORKER wanted, high grade man who has been in day plant or organ factory. CHORALESCO CO., 34 Farnsworth st., South Boston.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER—A bright woman to run double entry ledger; must be experienced, accurate and thoroughly capable; also furnish best of references. Apply at once, GODDARD BROS., Boston, Mass.

COMPETENT GIRL wanted for general housework. Apply MRS. C. F. MONROE, 23 Central st., Boston 14.

EXPERIENCED waitress and kitchen help wanted; only those who have worked on high-class houses need apply. FIAN, 104 Essex st., Boston 14.

FANCY PRESSER for cleaned and dried gowns, silks, velvets and lace; steady employment and highest wages. SALLY, 104 Essex st., Boston 14.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Protestant girl wanted; one who can do plain cooking; best references. Apply to Mrs. E. W. WILSON, 104 Essex st., Boston 14.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID wanted in family of 3; experienced white Protestant; references required; good home and wages. Apply to MRS. CLAS F. ARNOTT, 34 Farnsworth st., Boston 14.

GENERAL MAID wanted; 2 in family; 6-room apartment; references required. Mrs. E. WILSON, 104 Essex st., Boston 14.

MARRIED COUPLE wanted to take charge of a lodging house; 2 furnished rooms and \$4 per week. Apply MRS. F. H. RENNO, 44 Massachusetts st., Boston 14.

MILL HELPER—Hillside, N. H.; will take whole families and guarantee work; all inexperienced \$7; experienced \$9.10; make arrangements through Boston office. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston 14.

PROTESTANT WOMAN for general housework; smart, ladylike; good references. Apply to Mrs. E. W. WILSON, 104 Essex st., Boston 14.

WANTED—General maid in family of 4; thoroughly competent to take full charge; good cook and laundress; good references. Apply to Mrs. E. W. WILSON, 104 Essex st., Boston 14.

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HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Experienced woman, scriber for automatic music; state experience and wages expected. Address only. E. F. ROSCOE, room 101, 100 Boylston st., Boston 14.

WANTED—Competent Christian woman for cooking and light domestic work; mother's helper also kept; family of 6. 145 Church st., Winchester, Mass.

WANTED—Capable woman for general housework; laundry or not as desired; wages according to work done; 4 in family. 145 Church st., Winchester, Mass.

WANTED—Errand girl who is willing to assist around the house. M. A. GARRITY, 145 Church st., Winchester, Mass.

WOMAN wanted for general housework; must be good cook and reliable; four adults in family; \$4 per week. MRS. H. A. BILLINGS, 402 Frost st., Weymouth, Mass.; tel. Weymouth 338-W.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, strong and capable; full charge business family of 5; references. MRS. H. M. SMALL, 88 W. Emerson st., Melrose, Mass. Tel. Melrose 300.

YOUNG GIRL wanted to assist with two young children. MRS. A. B. RIDER, 802 Huntington st., suite 2, Brookline, Mass. Tel. 3685-W.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

AMERICAN COUPLE (one child) want place; caretaker estate or farm, general housework, laundry, wife home and temperate; references. J. A. ARNOLD, 37 Gray st., Boston 14.

WANTED—A young man would like position in architect's office; will start for small salary. Address A. P. Campbell, 181 Beacon st., Boston 14.

WANTED—A young man with experience, desires position away from Boston. HENRY RUSSELL, 18 Bowden st., Boston 14.

BOOKKEEPER with broad, practical experience desires position in out of town place; references. J. A. ARNOLD, 37 Gray st., Boston 14.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

FIREMAN (1st class, 32), single, residence Beachmont; all references and experience; \$10 week. Mention No. 8123, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston 14.

GENERAL WORK in or near Boston; wanted by American young man; good appearance and habits. ALTON H. BROWN, 145 Washington st., Dorchester, Mass. 13.

JANITOR OR KITCHEN MAN (colored) desires employment; references. THOMAS B. RALPH, 5 Chester pl., Suite 3, Boston 14.

JANITOR, 54, married, residence South Boston, experienced in cabinet work; all references; \$2 per day. Mention 8113, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston 14.

JANITOR—Married man, middle-aged, strictly temperate, no children, best of references, wishes position as janitor of houses. THOMAS B. RALPH, 5 Chester pl., Suite 3, Boston 14.

JANITOR—Young American man (28), single, thoroughly experienced, desires position in hotel or restaurant; good references. Apply to CHARLES E. HALL, 70 Sterling st., Boston 14.

YOUNG MAN wants work with automobile; good references; salary \$20 a month. Apply to H. H. CHURCHILL, 41 Park st., Boston 14.

YOUNG MAN (23), high school graduate, would like position in office or with large concern; start at fair wages. CHAS. H. HARRIS, 38 Thomas st., Jamaica Plain, Mass. 12.

YOUNG COLORED MAN wants janitor's position; good references; salary \$20 a month. Apply to H. H. CHURCHILL, 41 Park st., Boston 14.

YOUNG MAN with chauffeur's license desires position as driver or chauffeur; good references. Apply to H. H. CHURCHILL, 41 Park st., Boston 14.

YOUNG MAN (22), desires position as salesman or collector; 4 years' experience; best references. ROBERT W. KINGMAN, Middlesex av., North Wilmington, Mass. 14.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED by young man about 16 years of age, position with some business office in Quincy; laundry and general work; \$5 to \$6. Mention No. 8123, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston 14.

WANTED—Employment Saturday afternoon; good wages; will do any work; best references; low salary. JOHN E. YOUNG, 49 South st., Boston 14.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CHAMBERMAID (26), single, residence Boston, desires day work; good references; education; knowledge of 7 languages. Mention No. 8119, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston 14.

CHAMBERMAID OR MAID—Position desired by experienced woman; can furnish best of references. MISS LOUISE HANCOCK, 36 Cedar st., Boston 14.

CLERK (25), single, residence Cambridge; all references, education and experience; knowledge of filing and filing; \$8 to start. Mention No. 8118, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston 14.

COLLEGE GRADUATE (26) desires position as governor or companion; experienced teacher of piano and sight singing; classics and biology. FLORENCE STEVENSON, 104 Essex st., Boston 14.

COMPANION or daily assistant; position wanted by young woman of refinement; references. New York or vicinity preferred. SHILL, 32 Broad st., Stamford, Conn. 16.

COMPANION—Position wanted as companion, assistant or attendant by young lady. MARY A. BRAD, 104 Essex st., Boston 14.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

INTERPRETER (26), single, residence Lynn; all experience, references and education; knowledge of 7 languages. Mention No. 8119, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston 14.

LADY, small income, would like position as mother's helper in Christian family, or attendant in a practitioner's office, or some similar work where a comfortable home would be assured; is active and considered excellent housekeeper. Communicate with MRS. J. A. BURNS, 104 Essex st., Suite 3, Boston 14.

LADY SECRETARY STUDENT would like office work, part time or whole time; good references. CLARISA A. BROWN, 706 Huntington st., Boston 14.

LADY'S MAID or companion; English, refined; executive; knowledge of German; would travel; experienced; good references. MRS.

MANY GROUPS SEEN IN "THE COLLEGE HERO"



(Photo by Elmer Chickering, Boston)

THE COLLEGE JUNIORS

Top row, left to right, J. Boyce Almond, William G. Haseltine, Richard Berry, Benjamin Appleton, Carlton Ayer, Emery Haseltine, Gordon Berry; second row, left to right, Henry A. Thomas, Jr., Elizabeth Spring, Blanche Allen, Helen Appleton, Marjorie Packard, Hepsy Rowell, Walter Ferguson; first row, left to right, Marguerite Landers, Alice Waterman, Ruby Allen, Grace Gridley, Marion Owen, Beatrice Joy, H. Lyle Stalker, Jr.; on floor, Bessie Livermore, Miriam McLeod, Editha Miner.

"THE COLLEGE HERO" PRESENTED AT THE ST. JAMES THEATER

Animal Rescue League to Benefit From Production Which Successfully Opens for Run of Six Days

ABOUT 700 IN CAST

The long expected first performance of the musical comedy, "The College Hero," at the St. James theater, by 700 young men and women of various society circles of Boston, took place Monday night. The proceeds of the week's performances are to go to the Animal Rescue League. The production is one of the largest and most ambitious ever undertaken by amateurs, and surpassed expectation in the finish and brilliance of the stage pictures.

The cast of characters is as follows:
Helen.....Miss Leslie Lindsey
Elsie.....Miss Amy De Gozaldi
Jack.....C. B. Noyes
Mme. Washington.....Miss Frances Sprague
Richard Fiske.....Russell G. Hemenway
Professor Phiz.....James J. Eccles
Inez Fiske.....Miss Laura Venerable
.....Miss Helen Scott
Senator Fiske.....H. D. Stevens
Campus cops, alternate nights—S. Powell
Griffiths, I. U. Townsend, Lionel De
Jersey Harvard, S. S. Shropshire;
James B. Greene, Duval Dunne, Benton
Bradshaw, Ernest W. Dutton.
Captain Murray.....Allan Hay
Professor Von Kaiser.....Henry G. Lawson
The wizard.....Gerald Page
Queen of the sprites and witches.....
.....Miss Laura Greenough
Danceuse premiere of the imps.....
.....Miss Amy Thorpe
Mrs. Johnson.....Miss Miriam O'Brien
Mrs. Jackson.....Miss Sylvia Cushman
Jessie.....Miss Lucille Pierce
Sorority Trio—Miss Constance Jackson,
Miss Louise Hill, Miss Isabel Franklin
Billiken.....F. H. Lewis
Rosalie.....Miss Helen Seward Walker
Danceuse premiere of the basketball girls,
Miss Pauline Chamberlain
Eleanor.....Miss Eleanor Harris
Fi-Fi.....Miss Lena Bonelli
Ki-Ki.....Leo G. Shatney
Danceuse premiere of the Japanese,
Miss Katherine Hubbard assisted by
A. H. Sturgis

The 700 young folk on the St. James stage were literally all of the college-going age. They did all the things that they actually do at their respective schools and they did them in costumes which made reiteration of a note of bright color on white or some other unified fancy a charm to the eye only second to that of the graceful dancing. Mr. Hemenway won a deserved recall on his lover's song and the scene where Miss Lindsey (his pretty Helen) and he play at hide and seek through the crowd of college lads and end by a pretty dance together was worth all the enthusiasm it roused. The campus police were as absurd as possible, and the college yell, whether given by boys or girls or all together was as convincing as the funny policemen were not.

The Japanese lovers' dance of Miss Bonelli and Mr. Shatney was delightful and one would not especially miss Shatney's singing. Miss Katherine Hubbard, assisted by Alanson Sturgis, danced a Japanese dagger dance with true dramatic expression, which was doubtless the more effective for the contrast with the preceding merry-making.

Miss Venable, as the little Inez, was charming in action and in voice, especially, and her scene with Mr. Stevens, the properly pompous senator, was really touching. Miss Sprague's pretty princess was a sufficient excuse for the senator's prompt overthrow, and Mr. Eccles and Mr. Lawson, as the two professors, did some clever character work.

Mr. Hay was very nautical in his

PLAYERS IN "THE COLLEGE HERO"



(Photo by E. Chickering, Boston)

MISS AMY THORPE

Danceuse premiere of the witches

One of the Leading Characters in Comedy "The College Hero"



(Photo by Elmer Chickering, Boston)

HOWELL D. STEVENS

Who plays the part of Senator Fiske

white regimentals, and his chorus of sailor men was one of the most interesting scenes. Gerald Page, as the wizard, used his deep voice tellingly, and was a resplendent and graceful figure. Miss Greenough and Miss Thorpe divided the honors evenly in the dances of the sprites and imps. Misses O'Brien, Cushman and Pierce gave their lines with gusto. One would speak especially of the singing of Miss Walker as the banjo girl, F. H. Lewis as "Billiken," the college mascot, was lovely and ridiculous.

FLORISTS HOLD SILVER JUBILEE

About 350 members and guests of the Gardeners and Florists Club of Boston attended the dinner and dance in connection with the celebration of the club's silver jubilee, held in Horticultural hall, Monday evening. By courtesy of the management of the chrysanthemum show a number of chrysanthemum plants were allowed to remain for the club's celebra-



(Photo by E. Chickering, Boston)

MISS L. H. LINDSEY

Who portrays the character of Helen

ARMY AND NAVY NOTES

Army Orders
WASHINGTON—First-Lieut. L. H. Watkins, corps engineers, relieved duty Washington, D. C., and take station at Washington barracks, D. C.

Capt. B. J. Tillman, twentieth infantry, detailed member army retiring board, Ft. Bayard, N. M., vice Capt. W. B. Elliot, infantry, relieved.

Lieut.-Col. E. B. Frick, medical corps, detailed member army retiring board, San Francisco, vice Lieut. C. J. D. Glenman, medical corps, relieved.

Navy Orders
Rear Admiral A. M. Knight, detached command the Atlantic reserve fleet, to command special service squadron.

Capt. W. B. Fletcher, detached naval war college, to command the Montana.

Commander W. M. Crose, commissioned Governor of American Samoa from Oct. 24, 1912.

Lieut.-Commander A. G. Kavanagh, detached the Louisiana, to the Tennessee as executive officer.

Lieut.-Commander T. L. Johnson, detached the Louisiana, to the Montana as navigator.

Lieut.-Commander W. R. Sayles, Jr., detached the New Jersey, to the Montana as ordnance officer and first lieutenant.

Lieut.-Commander H. P. Perrill, detached the New Jersey, to the Tennessee as navigator.

Lieut.-Commander J. T. Bowers, detached the Kentucky, to the Montana.

Lieut. D. I. Selfridge, detached the Kearsarge, to the Tennessee.

Lieut. A. G. Howe, detached the Louisiana, to the Tennessee as ordnance officer and first lieutenant.

Lieut. (junior grade) C. R. Robinson, detached the New Jersey, to the Montana.

Lieut. (junior grade) H. E. Welte, detached the Iowa, to the Tennessee.

Ensign J. J. Saxer, to the Kentucky.

Ensign F. M. Harris, detached the Montana, to the Maine.

Ensign J. D. Maloney, detached the Louisiana, to the Montana.

Ensign A. T. Clay, P. R. Baker, R. G. Walling, R. D. Moore, R. K. Awtrey, J. L. Kerley, A. S. Merrill, L. H. Lewis and J. H. Wellbrook, detached the Louisiana, to the Tennessee.

Ensigns E. A. McIntyre, P. K. Robertson, G. W. Whiteside, D. C. Ramsey, R. P. Mohle, A. C. Roberts, G. W. La Mountain and E. O. McDonnell, detached the New Jersey, to the Montana.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. E. Gill,

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

REAL ESTATE—CANADA

GET YOUR CANADIAN HOME FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC

Why farm on high priced, worn out lands when the richest virgin soil is waiting for you in MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA, the great Prairie Provinces of Western Canada. The first prize of \$1000 for the best wheat in the world was awarded to a Western Canada farmer at the New York Land Show. Any one can own land in Western Canada. Go where you too can prosper, where you will find perfect comfort, where you can earn a farm and a home in a few years time at most. LAND FROM \$10 TO \$50 AN ACRE—TEN YEARS IN WHICH TO PAY. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company offers you the finest irrigated and non-irrigated land along its lines at low figures, and on long terms of payment—lands adapted to grain growing to poultry raising, dairying, mixed farming, and to cattle, hog, sheep and horse raising. Ask for our free book today on Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. A postal card or a letter will bring you by return mail full information, handsome illustrated books and maps. No cost to you—no obligation—but a big opportunity. Write and investigate today.

B. J. THORNTON, Colonization Commissioner, CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, Colonization Dept., 112 West Adams st., Chicago, Ill.

detached the Panther, to the Tennessee. Passed Assistant Surgeon H. W. Smith, detached the Salem, to the Montana. Assistant Paymaster D. W. Rose, detached the Scorpion, home, wait orders. Assistant Paymaster J. A. Byrne, detached bureau of supplies and accounts, to the Scorpion. Chief Machinists F. P. Mugan and R. J. Vickery, detached the New Jersey, to the Montana. Machinists W. H. Hubbard and J. M. D. Knowles, detached the Louisiana, to the Tennessee. Chief Carpenter A. W. Jones, detached receiving ship at Puget sound, Wash., to the Maryland. Chief Carpenter J. J. Murphy, detached the Maryland, to the Iris. Carpenter Frederick Mackle, detached the Iris, home, wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels
The Maryland is at San Juan del Sur. The Colorado is at Corinto. The Prometheus has left Corinto for San Diego via Mazatlan.

The Vicksburg is at Santa Barbara. The Culgoa has left Hampton roads for Santo Domingo City.

The Archona is at Port Arthur, Tex. The Jenkins, the Joutet, the Beale and the Illinois are at southern drill grounds. The Paducah is at Guantanamo.

The Buffalo has left Mare island for Corinto.

The Des Moines has left Vera Cruz for New Orleans.

The Brutus has left Vera Cruz for Sewall Point.

The Tacoma has left Tampico for Galveston.

The Saratoga is at Shanghai.

Navy Notes
The mail address of the Buffalo has been changed from "Pacific station, via San Francisco, Cal." to "In care of the postmaster, New York city."

A radiogram has been received from the Nashville reporting that that vessel is en route from Bluefields, Nicaragua, to Santo Domingo City, where the vessel is expected to arrive on Nov. 12.

The Baltimore has been ordered placed in first reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., as soon as practicable.

The secretary of the navy today received this letter from Edgar F. Luckenbach, a transportation coast towing and wrecking contractor of New York:

"We wish to certify to the prompt and efficient service rendered by the cruiser, Denver, Commander Washington, to the American steamship Pleiades, ashore on the coast of Mexico, about 12 miles north of Cape St. Lazare."

"The master sent out wireless calls for assistance, which were responded to promptly by the commander of the Denver and every courtesy and assistance was rendered by the commander, his officers and crew, which deserves our highest praise as well as appreciation."

Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet, reported from Corinto today that "Captain Gill and party returned from an instructive trip from Salinas bay, along Costa Rica border to San Juan, visiting towns of La Cruz, Narajito, Ostinkal, La Flor and Izamaque, and meeting with courtesy everywhere."

WOMEN'S CLUBS MEET IN ALBANY

ALBANY—Between 600 and 800 women from all parts of the state are expected to attend the first session of the eighteenth annual meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, which will be held today in the new state education building and will continue until Friday.

The first session will be opened by the president, Miss Mary Garret Hay of New York. Mrs. Elmer Blair, president of the Women's Club of Albany will introduce Governor Dix, Mayor James B. McEwan, the commissioner of education, Dr. Andrew S. Draper, and others.

Officers will be elected on Thursday.

PARTY TOSTAY SAYS ROOSEVELT

NEW YORK—Theodore Roosevelt made a formal statement Monday night bearing on the election and the future of the Progressive party. In line with previous expressions of his own and of his colleagues he reiterates that the Progressive party has "come to stay" and "so far from being over, the battle has just begun."

He said he regards the party's showing in polling over 4,000,000 votes in the face of numerous obstacles naturally in the path of a new movement as "literally unparalleled in the history of free government."

REAL ESTATE

READING

For sale, 2-family house, 2 minutes from station; rents for \$23 a month; will sell for \$1800 to close an estate; this house is always rented and is a good investment. See J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

SUITE WITH GARAGE
Lower suite, 6 rooms, in new 2-family house; b. w. heat, gas and electricity, 138 Winsor ave., Watertown; telephone Newton North 865-W.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

BOARD, 2 rooms wanted, in Boston or suburb, by gentleman, wife, 13-months-old baby; running water, heat; state particulars at once, F. C. BARTLETT, South Yarmouth, Mass.

ROOMS

BACK BAY 35 WESTLAND AVE. TWO AND THREE ROOMS with bath and kitchenette.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

TO RENT—Front parlor, in quiet house; central locality; suitable for practitioners' offices. MRS. TURNER, 163 East 38th st., New York.

BOARD AND ROOMS—NEW YORK

DESIRABLE ROOM with board for two; elegant location; private family; all conveniences. HUFF, 44 W. 96th st.

ROOMS—BROOKLYN, N. Y.

FURNISHED ROOM to rent, Flatbush, near Newkirk station. ELBA L. BROUGHTON, 682 Argyle rd., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ROOMS—CHICAGO

E. SIXTIETH ST., 311, Apt. 35—Well furnished front or back parlor; private family; board optional; references. Phone Wentworth 7290.

TRUNKS, BAGS

65 JOB BAGS

SLIGHTLY SOILED

from exposure in the window, at liberal discount, to make room for Christmas goods.

CUMMINGS TRUNK FACTORY
67 Atlantic Ave., near Essex St.

BOOKS

CASH ON THE SPOT and highest prices paid for Stoddard Lectures, Century Dictionaries, New International Encyclopedia, complete libraries in any number of vols. purchased from any part of world. Correspondence invited. WILLIAMS BOOK STORE, 349 Washington st., Boston

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

For the Boston Symphony orchestra going to Fall River, tonight, the New Haven road will provide a first-class special train from the South station at 5:55 p. m., returning from Fall River at 10:30 p. m.

The bridge department of the Boston & Albany road is renewing timbers and girders on the double-track bridge at Warren.

The Adams Express Company received at South station yesterday a large shipment of Kentucky p-utry, consigned to the Boston market.

William Robbins, an engineer running in the Boston and Mansfield service, is spending a 30-days' vacation at Fayetteville, N. C.

The maintenance of way department of the Boston & Albany road has completed the work of lengthening station platforms for 10 cars at all points in the Framingham district.

The operating department of the Boston & Maine road is assembling at Haver, N. H., parlor car and wide vestibule coach equipment for the accommodation of students who will attend the Harvard-Dartmouth game.

Joseph H. Rogers, a Boston & Albany passenger conductor, is spending a two weeks' vacation at Fitzwilliam, N. H.

The New Haven railway private examination car, No. 550, arrived at South station powerhouse yard yesterday.

The operating department of the Boston & Albany road received from the Allston shops yesterday coach equipment for the Ware river branch, which has been relettered "Boston & Albany."

ONE MILLION FOR M. E. MISSIONS

NEW YORK—The general committee of the Methodist Episcopal church voted Monday to spend over \$1,000,000 for foreign missionary work this year. Of this sum, \$800,000 goes directly into the field and the balance is for administration purposes at home, including \$23,000 for the benefit of retired missionaries. Last year the church spent \$1,128,598 on foreign missions, including the home administration.

PLANS TO FINISH RAILWAY
DALLAS, Tex.—Announcement has been made by interested parties that the Gainesville, Whitesboro & Sherman Railway, an interurban proposition, has been taken over by the Republic Surety, Fidelity and Trust Company of Dallas, which proposes completing the road soon, providing it can secure franchises from the different towns and cities along the route and shall receive the support of the citizens.

ANCIENT ORCHARD IN BLOOM
CONNSVILLE, Ind.—An old Vander pippin orchard on the Charles Stockdale farm, in Harrison township, is bright with bloom. Among the buds and blossoms is an abundance of ripening fruit of perfect formation. These trees are half a century old and have borne with regularity for many years. The fruit is excellent and they never have shown evidence of freakishness.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

California Country Lands.

Alfalfa acreage, Orange lands, English Walnut lands, Apple lands, Potato, Vegetable and Melon lands, Cattle Ranches, Hog Ranches. Anything in country lands from 1 acre up to 50,000 acres; situated in the best irrigated sections of California. If you want the truth about California lands, write us. Prices range from \$5 an acre up to \$500. KIMBALL & SOMERS, 507 Syndicate Bldg., Oakland, Cal.

KIRKMAN, in the heart of the San Joaquin Valley, California, offers exceptional opportunities for profitable farming. Ideal for all varieties of fruits and alfalfa; 5, 10, 20 acres and up; splendid location; deep sand loam soil; abundant cheap water for irrigation; terms. MCN INVESTMENT CO., 204 Commercial Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

CALIFORNIA LANDS

RELIABLE reports and plans furnished to intending purchasers and investors in California lands by a civil engineer of 25 yrs. exp.; refer to any San Francisco bank. DAVENPORT RUMFELDT, Bankers Investment building, San Francisco.

LAND—IDAHO

FOR SALE—200 acres of high, well drained, fertile, irrigated land under Boise-Payette government project; will sell in 10 to 40 acre tracts; raw, improved or two-year-old apple orchard land. For particulars address owner, MRS. CLEM ARMSTRONG, Nampa, Idaho.

TO RENT—CALIFORNIA

FOR RENT
Furnished 10-room house, 2 baths, furnace, central location. Address 40 Oakland ave., Pasadena, California.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Book & Art Exchange

Well established and one of the largest in middle West. Will sell at very reasonable price. Address S. 43, Monitor Office.

FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Mahogany flat top Wernicke desk, 6x4; also mahogany letter file; both new and latest models; will sell for less than half price. 1251 Commonwealth ave., suite 2.

FRENCH LESSONS

YOUNG FRENCH LADY desires few more pupils, evening or day time. W. 41, Monitor Office.

SALESMEN WANTED

Traveling Salesman Wanted

For Cape Cod, including Bristol, Barnstable, Plymouth, Dukes and Norfolk counties, one who has acquaintance with manufacturing or garage trade preferred; must be energetic and thoroughly reliable; permanent position and good salary for right man; state references and age giving former employers. Room 61, 146 Summer st., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED

MAN wanted each city and county of Connecticut handle one of best mechanical contrivances of the day; needed by 40 per cent of the population; each sale nets \$20; our salesmen averaging 20 sales a week; new, exclusive control; no insurance or book canvassing; apply at once. G. M. DUTCHMAN, 501 Pilgrimage Bldg., Hartford, Conn.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

A LADY over 23, having good education, first-class appearance and references, to travel. If self-reliant and ambitious call on MRS. L. S. CARNEY, 9 Park st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER or private secretary; experienced in newspaper and advertising work. H-5, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

POSITION wanted by Swedish salesman; clothing and furnishings; road and retail; experienced. H.G.B., Monitor office.

MUSICAL ARTISTS

MISS IRENE ST. CLAIR
Contralto
Concerts, Recitals and Oratorios
Arrives New York, Nov. 16
Address: Musical Courier, New York

PAINTING AND DECORATING

OTTO F. HAHN, painting and decorating. Paints, glass, wall paper, 1239 Claybourne ave., Chicago, Ill. Phone North 1035.

EUROPEAN ADVT'S

RESTAURANTS—MANCHESTER, ENG.

MANCHESTER

MACLURKIN'S

GENUINE SCOTCH SHORTBREAD

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Lunches and Teas Always Ready

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Millinery from 10-6; all orders receive personal attention
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Good Class Family Laundry
D. Keown, Proprietor
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BOURNMOUTH, ENGLAND—due position on celebrated West Cliff. Old established, Craig Hall, first class liberal pension. Good food and comfortable rooming. Electric throughout. Moderate terms. Illustrated tariff. HINE, Proprietor. Telephone 200 Bournemouth.

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RUSSIAN SEAL SKIN ROBE

Private party wishes to sell beautiful (natural color) Russian Seal Skin Fur Robe, lined with black silk broadcloth, size 54x82 inches never been used. Genuine bargain, \$100 cash. Apply ROBINSON, 104 West 84th st., New York City.

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CLEMENS J. FULL

Attorney-at-Law
406 Engineers Bldg., Cleveland, O.

WILLIAM E. FREER

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
Room 1111, Ashland Block, CHICAGO

Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

An immense amount of new building and remodeling is going on not only in the metropolitan district of Boston, but throughout New England.

The current issue of Construction News, a high-class authority on building information, in reporting conditions obtained from 72 leading cities in the United States, says last month's showing puts Boston in second place for volume of business, thereby passing New York city by a margin of \$1,074,511 in dollars and cents, and the construction of 79 more buildings.

The city of Chicago, holding first place of importance on account of its great activity in building operations this phenomenal year, only exceeds Boston by a margin of \$2,948,000, which required 729 more buildings than were constructed here to achieve its lead.

ROXBURY TRANSACTIONS

An interest has just been sold in the Norfolk house property on Eliot square, by Samuel Richards, who took title about a year ago. This interest was purchased by Samuel Kline. Norfolk house has not been open as a public house for a long time, but was famous in its days. There is a group of several brick, and frame buildings beside the five story hotel, and a very large area of ground extending from 10-20 Eliot square through to Norfolk street in the rear. The location is at the junction of Dudley and Bartlett streets. Total assessed value of the property is \$49,000 with \$28,000 on the \$215 square feet of land.

Another sale in Roxbury was the Matthew Beatty property at No. 3 Fawcett street, consisting of a single frame dwelling and 3644 square feet of land. It is assessed for \$6000. The land carries \$1500 of that amount. James P. Fox represented the buyer, Mary Finn and John C. Kiley the grantor.

William Finerman and wife have purchased the single frame house and lot containing 3300 square feet of land, situated 31 Catawba street, near Laurel street. The premises are taxed on the basis of \$3000 for improvements and \$1200 more on the lot. Mary A. Kenny made the deed.

WEST ROXBURY AND BRIGHTON
There is a small frame building on a large lot of ground located on South street, South Conway and South Fawcett streets, taxed in the name of Parker W. Whittemore et al., which has been sold to the parish of the Church of Our Saviour of Roslindale. The lot contains 11,540 square feet and is valued at \$4600 for taxes or within \$100 of the total assessment.

The Brighton property is located 33 and 35 Bayard, near Myrick street, and is a single frame dwelling with 5602 square feet of land. All taxed for \$4800. Catherine Craig purchased from Sidney A. Mitchell and another.

WAYLAND ESTATE PURCHASED
Deeds have gone on record conveying the Laura MacDonnell property at Tower hill, Wayland, to Carlton G. Robbins of Essex, Vermont. The property is known as the Jessie Smith estate, and comprises a modern dwelling and stable with 11 acres of land. The house is in excellent condition, and will need no alterations. The new owner will take possession immediately. Poole & Bigelow were the brokers.

INQUIRY INTO TRAIN COLLISION

Investigation into the cause of the collision between the 5:30 p. m. Marlboro-bound train and a freight train on the Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine railroad just before 6 o'clock, Monday evening, at a point near the West Cambridge station, is being made today by the railroad commission and officials of the road.

Several persons were injured, among them being E. T. Price, of Marlboro, fireman on the passenger train; Fred Kelly of Cambridge, brakeman on the freight train; John Buckley of Marlboro, engineer of the passenger train; John F. McDevan of Waltham; Joseph H. McCauley of Roxbury, and Fred Partridge of Marlboro.

ESTATE DIVIDED TWELVE MILLIONS

NEW YORK—Executors of the will of George Crocker filed their accounting on Monday, showing a balance of \$28,000 from the \$12,220,299 estate.

Among the legacies paid was one of \$1,500,000 to Columbia. Three legatees, who were left \$100,000 each, refused to accept the bequests.

MISS ADDAMS WILL NOT SERVE
CHICAGO—Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, has set at rest a rumor that she was to become president of the National Suffrage Association by declaring that she intends to remain at her present duties.

SEND TROOPS TO CHIHUAHUA
JUAREZ—An official report received here tells that 1000 federal troops have been dispatched to Chihuahua to operate between the state capital and the border where rebels continue active.

STUDIES TRAFFIC CONDITIONS
Dr. R. J. Clapp, commissioner of traffic for the port directors, left Boston Monday night for an extended trip through Canada and the West, to investigate traffic conditions.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Mary V. McConnell to William A. McWhirter Harrison, q. s. \$1.
Peter Manoli to Nellie De Grazia, Norman st. q. s. \$1.
Name to Charles Manoli, Norman st. q. s. \$1.
Name to Samuel Manoli, Norman st. q. s. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON
Perkins, Inst. and Mass. School for the Blind to South Boston Club, E. Fourth st. q. s. \$1.

EAST BOSTON
Helen I. Haggerty to Joseph Goldinger, London st. q. s. \$1.
Joseph Goldinger to Amillo De Lucia et al., London st. q. s. \$1.

ROXBURY
Clara E. Waters to James L. Johnston et al., Blue Hill av. and Woodville st. q. s. \$1.
Samuel Richards to Samuel Kline, Dudley, Bartlett and Norfolk sts. q. s. \$1.
Mary A. Kenny to William Finerman et al., Catawba st. q. s. \$1.

ROXBURY
Alice E. Morin to Annie A. Stone, Bromley pk. q. s. \$1.
Gordon Dexter to Catherine McDevitt, Sachem st. ext. q. s. \$1.

ROXBURY
Matthew Beatty to Mary Finn, Fawcett st. q. s. \$1.
Frank Ferdinand, mtgee., to Tommaso Filosa et al., Blue Hill av. and La Grange pk. q. s. \$1.

ROXBURY
Georgianna L. Hartley et al. to Georgianna Watt, Bryant st. q. s. \$1.
John B. Fallon et al. to Edward C. Donnelly, Bryant st. q. s. \$1.

DORCHESTER
Joseph J. Donahue to George P. Lynch, Roosevelt st. q. s. \$1.
Roosevelt st. q. s. \$1.

DORCHESTER
Lewis B. McKee, Park st. q. s. \$1.
Mary J. Goodwin to Peter Furlan et al., private st. from Boston to Humphreys sts. q. s. \$1.

DORCHESTER
Charles E. Noble to Matthew Thoenmel, Jr. w. s. \$1.
Elizabeth A. Kay to Harry L. Hill et ux, Tuttle st. q. s. \$1.

DORCHESTER
Mary J. Canterbury to Mary S. Canterbury's assignee, Drayton av. 3 lots; rel. s. \$1.
Sarah M. Reed to Margaret J. Curtis, Leyland st. q. s. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY
George A. Gilman to Caroline P. Gilman, Belmont st. q. s. \$1.
George Daine to William M. Cameron et ux, Anawan av. w. s. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY
John B. Fallon et al. to Mary E. Duffy, Washington st. 3 lots; q. s. \$1.
Parker W. Whittemore et al. to parish of the Church of Our Saviour of Roslindale, South, South Conway and Fairview sts. q. s. \$1.

BRIGHTON
Sidney A. Mitchell et al. to Catherine Craig, Bayard st. q. s. \$1.

CHARLESTOWN
Charlestown Five Cent Savings Bank, mtgee. to Clarence H. Stone, Concord st. q. s. \$1.
Clarence H. Stone to Charlestown Five Cent Savings Bank, Concord st. q. s. \$1.

REVERE
Charles E. Stratton to Amos M. Leonard, Revere and Avon sts. 2 lots; q. s. \$1.
Amos M. Leonard to Rosa Mover, Revere and Avon sts. w. s. \$1.

REVERE
Dionisio Cataldo to Beatrice Sarnack, Bates st. w. s. \$1.
Lewis W. Rockwell to Elizabeth Clark, Malden st. q. s. \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES
Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Cambridge st. 617, ward 25; Corporation of the Congregation of St. Joseph, Edward T. P. Graham; brick class rooms and assembly hall.

Myrtle st. 11, ward 8; J. B. Shrago, Silverman Eng. Co.; brick tenements.

Humboldt av. 101, ward 21; John V. Fells, S. J. Hunt; brick garage.

Stratford st. 64, rear, ward 23; Sadie E. Knight; wood auto storage.

Halford rd. 23, ward 23; Warren P. Freeman, A. J. Blackburn; wood dwelling.

Lake st. 12, 14, ward 25; J. H. Sullivan, Guy Lowry; wood dwelling.

Ardie st. 38, ward 23; Alex. Beaton; wood dwelling.

River st. 6, rear, ward 23; Jennie W. Parkman; alter storage.

Milk st. 147, 49, 15-53 Batterymarch st. ward 2; Stone & Webster Co.; alter mercantile.

Elkins st. 15, ward 14; T. P. C. W. & A. P. King; alter mercantile.

BOYHOOD FRIENDS ON PASSING SHIPS
When the ships Tokomaru and Lancastrian met Monday night, 100 miles off Boston, two boyhood friends who had not met in 20 years, passed within hailing distance. Captain Kelly of the Tokomaru, which arrived in port today, said he went to school with Captain Popham of the Lancastrian, in Devonshire, England.

The Tokomaru brought 8200 tons of oriental products, about half of which will be discharged here and the rest taken to New York.

HOE LIBRARY SALE TOTALS \$1,707,576
NEW YORK—The Hoe library sale netted \$31,731 on Monday, making the total amount received to date \$1,707,576.25.

DR. CROSS APPOINTED
Dr. Harold DeWitt Cross, who retires from the faculty of Harvard dental school, has been appointed director of the Forsythe dental infirmary for children, now being built. He also will serve as a trustee. Until the opening of the institution next year Dr. Cross will make his headquarters with the trustees at 140A Tremont street, and will supervise the installation of apparatus and furnishings in the structure.

BATTLESHIP HITS SCHOONER
NORFOLK, Va.—The schooner B. Holmes Birdall of Philadelphia was in collision at sea with the battleship Vermont Monday night. The schooner's bow was carried away and the battleship was damaged on her port quarter. The Vermont with the schooner in tow headed for Hampton Roads.

SHIPPING NEWS

Fresh groundfish was more plentiful and dealers' prices were slightly lower at T wharf today. A fleet of 24 sail reached the pier including two steam trawlers. The steam trawler Foam was high liner with 62,000 pounds of fish. Other arrivals: Str. Crest 61,400, schooners Ellen & Mary 56,500, Stilette 49,000, Thomas Gorton 36,500, Gladys & Nellie 37,300, Elizabeth W. Numan 12,800, Rita A. Viator 15,100, Eva & Mildred 7200, Manomet 12,800, Richard J. Numan 25,000, Belina P. Domingos 23,500, Edith Silveira 18,600, Natalie J. Nelson 24,000, Gracie Freeman 10,300, Marian 4000, Maxwell 4500, Jessie P. 1700, Eva Avina 3000, Olivia Sears 3000, Appomattox 11,000, Pythian 25,000, Helen G. Wells 25,000, and Ralph Russell 6000. The Stilette also had 300 pounds of halibut and the Ellen & Mary 100. Dealers' prices: Steak cod \$9.50 per hundredweight, market cod \$3.75, haddock \$4.75, steak pollock \$2.50, large hake \$3.25, medium hake \$2 and steak cusk \$3.50.

Discharging at the yard of Curtis & Pope is the 62-year-old schooner Smith Tuttle, which arrived yesterday in tow of the tug Piscataqua. When off Cape Elizabeth, Me., the schooner was in collision with an unknown vessel, carrying away the bowsprit and headgear, while the bulwarks were torn away. Portsmouth was reached safely, and a tug engaged to tow the craft to Boston.

Repairs are being made to the headgear of the schooner Perry Setzer, which was in collision with the schooner Margaret Thomas while en route from Baltimore to Boston with a cargo of coal. The Setzer is still anchored in stream, awaiting an opportunity to berth at Mystic docks.

Agents of the Allan line of steamers, plying between Boston and Glasgow, announce that owing to the delay in departure from Glasgow, the next sailing of the steamship Parisian from Mystic wharf, Charlestown, has been postponed until Nov. 22, at 2 p. m., instead of Nov. 16, as previously advertised.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Str Tokomaru (Br), Kelly, Calcutta, via Colombo and Aden.

Str Governor Dingley, Linseott, Portland, Me.

Str Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me.

Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Tug Piedmont, Hudgins, Baltimore, twg bgs No. 9, 10 and 16.

Tug Lackawanna, Brophy, Hoboken, twg bgs Chenango, from Port Johnson, and Canisteo, New York.

Tug Richmond, Pierce, Portsmouth, N. H., twg bgs Lancaster for Newport News, Tg Carlisle, Crowley, Portsmouth, N. H., Tg Lykens, Benkston, Philadelphia, twg bgs Manatoway, Caccosing and Ashland.

Str Theoline, Cummings, Gulfport, Miss.

Steam lighter Eureka, from Newburyport, Mass.

Str Francis Goodnow, Lane, New York, Bg No. 12, from Baltimore in tow of Tg Georges Creek.

Sch C. B. Harrington, Chadwick, Port Clyde, Me.

Sailed

Tg Nottingham, Salem, twg bgs L. & W. C. Co. No. 7.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Strs Prins Willem V, Amsterdam via Madeira and Paramaribo; Texan, Puerto Mexico; Grosser Kurfirst, Bremen; Iroquois, Brunswick; City of Atlanta, Savannah; Alabama, Manzanillo; Sixola, Colon, Kingston, etc; California, Havre, Bordeaux and Vigo; San Jacinto, Galveston; Duca de Genova, Mediterranean ports; Ryndam, Rotterdam and Boulogne; Martha Washington, Mediterranean ports; Hellung Olva, Copenhagen and Christiania; Dunachton, Greenock; Russia, Libau via Halifax, N. S.; President Lincoln, Hamburg, Boulogne and Southampton.

NEW HEAD OF EVERETT SCHOOL
Principal Louis D. Cook of the Warren grammar school, Everett, has resigned to accept a similar position in New Bedford. Mr. Cook probably will be succeeded by Prof. George C. Francis of Fitchburg.

IDAHO FOR GOVERNOR WILSON
BOISE, Ida.—Governor Wilson is leading on the presidential election returns now in. Two small counties yet to report, which are normally Democratic, are expected to give him a plurality of nearly 1000 over President Taft.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

NORFOLK, Nov 11—Sld, str Kershaw, Boston.

ROCKLAND, Nov 12—Arrd, tg Monrocy, Philadelphia, twg bg Bast for Bar Harbor and left on return.

PORTLAND, Nov 11—Arrd, str Calvin Austin, Boston for Eastport and St John N. B. and proceeded; bgs Tunnel Ridge and Herndon, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov 11—Arrd, strs Arapahoe, Jacksonville and left for New York; Evelyn, New Orleans; Huron, New York; bark Durban, Colon.

Sld, sch Jos P. Cooper, New York.

DIAMOND SHOAL, N. C., Nov 9—Pd the lightship, American-Hawaiian steamer bound south 10th; strs Borinquen, New York, bound south; A H Bull & Co, str bound south; 11th, schs John B. Coyle, Philadelphia for Charleston, S. C.; Greenleaf Johnson, Charleston, S. C. for New York.

FERNANDINA, Nov 11—Sld, sch Geo H. Grant, Nelson, New York; Florence M. Belding, Donovan, do.

JACKSONVILLE—Nov 11. Arrd str Apache, New York; Merrimack, Baltimore and left to return; Perslan, Philadelphia; schr Elia of Aberdeen, Cuba.

Sld, strs Comanche, New York via Brunswick and Charleston; Hornsae, Savannah.

NEW LONDON—Nov 11. Sld schs Grace P. Willard, New York; L. L. Hamilton, do.

NEW HAVEN—Nov 11, Arrd schs Elia, Providence; J. Lloyd Hawkridge, do; Kansas City, Greenport.

WAKEFIELD HAS CHOICE OF THREE SCHOOL SITES

WAKEFIELD—At the town meeting Monday night the committee appointed by the town to select a site for a high school building recommended three locations—the present high school lot with adjoining lots, the Van Nostrand estate at Lakeside and the Wakefield estate. It was voted to devote next Monday evening to site consideration.

The committee on water supply presented a majority and minority report. The former favors entering the metropolitan system Jan. 1 and the minority report states that the town should continue to take its supply from Crystal lake. Action was postponed for two weeks.

BOSTON LEAGUE MRS. LUND'S AIM

It is expected that a Boston branch of the National Forward - the Land League will be organized by Mrs. Haviland H. Lund of Los Angeles at the meeting to be held the last of the week in the Hotel Bellevue.

The movement in Boston has the indorsement of Louis D. Brandeis, James Munroe, Prof. Charles Zuehl, Prof. Louis J. Johnson, Fiske Warren, and its purpose is to secure investments by capitalists in agricultural lands near their cities, that settlement workers may cooperate with them in equipping the land, so purchased, for occupancy by working people.

NEWTON UPPER FALLS CITIZENS TO HOLD MEETING

NEWTON, Mass.—A special public meeting will be held in the old Wade school building, Newton Upper Falls, tomorrow evening, under the direction of the Newton Upper Falls Improvement Association to discuss the closing of the foot path at the Eliot station by the Boston & Albany railroad.

The path has been used for over 20 years as a short cut for the residents of the Upper Falls and Eliot sections of Newton. It leads from Meridith avenue across the tracks at the Eliot station to Lincoln street, and it is estimated that at least 300 persons used this path daily.

A large sign has been placed across the path reading: "Crossing Closed. Passing Prohibited. Take Passage on North Side of Boylston Street Bridge." To take this new route means that the passengers will have to walk 2500 feet farther each day. Winfield S. Slocum, Newton city solicitor, has been requested to advise the citizens at the meeting tomorrow evening. The reason given by the railroad for its action is that the crossing is dangerous.

CLOSED PATH, NEWTON UPPER FALLS

Convenient footway which Boston & Albany railroad has closed, alleging passage is unsafe

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PLEA TO CONSERVE FOOD BIRDS MADE AT EXPERTS' MEETING

A plea for the conservation of food birds in Labrador was made by A. C. Bent of Taunton in an address before today's session of the American Ornithological Union in Agassiz museum, Harvard College.

Mr. Bent outlined a plan for securing this conservation, based on a law to be passed by the Newfoundland government, making the nesting time a close season, and put the enforcement of the law into the hands of the missionaries, whom the natives respect greatly.

He said that a large source of revenue is going to waste in the vast quantities of eider down that might be collected from the nests instead of the eggs.

Other speakers were A. A. Allen, Wilbur F. Smith, Charles W. Townsend, Edward Howe Forbush.

An informal reception to the members of the union and their friends is to be tendered this afternoon at the home of Charles F. Batchelder, a former president and one of the present council members, in Kirkland street, Cambridge. In the evening another reception to the men will be given in the private museum of William Brewster of Brattle street, Cambridge, also a similar one to women on Thursday afternoon.

On Wednesday evening the annual dinner will take place at Millin hall, a part of Brattle hall, Cambridge.

BENEVOLENCES OF HALF A MILLION BY MARINE SOCIETY

Following a dinner at the Quincy house at noon today, about 100 members of the Boston Marine Society gathered at the Chamber of Commerce for their one hundred and fifty-ninth annual meeting.

The society was organized in 1754 and now has a membership of 404 including 43 honorary members. \$14,435 has been appropriated from the relief fund since the foundation of the organization and \$586,517 has been paid to the beneficiaries. One widow alone has received \$7725 during the past 53 years. Officers were elected as follows: President, Capt. John L. Manson; vice-president, Capt. Peter H. Crowell; secretary, Capt. Aberdeen H. Child; treasurer, Samuel Pray; trustees, James P. Martin, William F. Humphrey, Henry H. Litchfield, Elkanah Crowell, Edward B. Atwood, Samuel Pray, J. Clifford Entwistle, James Gurney, Jr., Lyman H. Richards and John G. Crowley.

President-elect Manson has been a member of the society for 34 years, 23 of which he served as a trustee.

It was voted to appropriate \$3380 for distribution among the 83 beneficiaries of the society during the ensuing quarter.

OVERLAND TRIP OF 2500 MILES

In a canvas topped caravan, covered with over 3000 postcards and photographs, displayed to the view of possible purchasers, Harry Garrepy and family of Worcester started from Boston this morning on his 25,000 mile drive, expecting to arrive eventually in Florida.

A tool maker by trade, a high diver and roller skater by profession and a pedestrian by choice, Mr. Garrepy has walked from Boston to San Francisco, covering 9000 miles in one year and five months.

On this trip, he has provided a veritable house on wheels for the accommodation of his wife and three children. The caravan is furnished with all the conveniences of home. An outside canvas covering rolls over the walls of the caravan and the postcard displays, when necessary.

MUSIC SCHOOL ELECTS OFFICERS

After the annual meeting of the South End Music School yesterday these officers were elected: Arthur Foote, president; Robert A. Woods, vice-president; Mrs. Henry L. Mason, treasurer; Mrs. Richard D. Ware, secretary; Miss Margaret Cummings, assistant secretary; and Miss Annie Nourse, chairman; the Misses Barrows, Ranney and Wheelwright and Mr. Dresel, executive committee.

EVERETT ST. TO REMAIN OPEN

By vote of the Metropolitan park commission that part of Everett street, Brighton, between Western avenue and Soldiers Field road, and Soldiers Field road from Western avenue to North Harvard street, will remain open to motor vehicles during the winter months.

FIRE CLOSES STEEL PLANT

CHICAGO—The Hammond plant of the Standard Steel Car Company was temporarily thrown out of work as a result of a fire in the Central Power plant. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

RESUME FUND INQUIRY NOV. 20

WASHINGTON—The Senate committee investigating campaign contributions and expenditures will probably not be called together before Nov. 20. Chairman Clapp is in Minnesota, and former Senator Foraker of Ohio, who asked to be heard, wrote a few days ago that it would not be convenient for him to appear earlier than the twentieth. Former Congressman Grosvenor of Ohio will be heard about the same time. Both Ohio men will tell about the correspondence between them and John D. Archbold.

NOT TO CALL SPECIAL SESSION

CHICAGO—Governor Deneen decided Monday night not to call a special session of the Legislature to fill the Lorimer vacancy in the United States Senate.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York
Noordam, for Rotterdam, Nov. 12
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen, Nov. 12
Moltke, for Mediterranean ports, Nov. 12
Europa, for New York, Nov. 13
La Lorraine, for Havre, Nov. 13
Cyprus, for Liverpool, Nov. 13
Mendota, for Glasgow, Nov. 13
Calabria, for Southampton, Nov. 13
Majestic, for Southampton, Nov. 13
Pretoria, for Hamburg, Nov. 13
St. Paul, for Southampton, Nov. 13
Monsin, for London, Nov. 13
Berlin, for Mediterranean ports, Nov. 13
Pannonia, for Mediterranean ports, Nov. 13
Caronia, for Liverpool, Nov. 13
Canada, for Mediterranean ports, Nov. 13
Russia, for Mediterranean ports, Nov. 13
Martha Washington, for Mediterranean ports, Nov. 13
Grosser Kurfirst, for Bremen, Nov. 13
Ryndam, for Rotterdam, Nov. 13
President Lincoln, for Hamburg, Nov. 13
Anderland, for Antwerp via Dover, Nov. 13
Campania, for Liverpool, Nov. 13
Duca di Genova, for Mediterranean ports, Nov. 13
Volturno, for Rotterdam, Nov. 13
France, for Havre, Nov. 13
Baltic, for Copenhagen, Nov. 13
Hellig Olaf, for Copenhagen, Nov. 13

Sailings from Boston

Devonian, for Liverpool, Nov. 16
Arabic, for Liverpool, Nov. 16
Pomeranian, for Glasgow, Nov. 16
Canada, for Liverpool, Nov. 16
Cestria, for Mediterranean ports, Nov. 16
Ivernia, for Liverpool, Nov. 16
Sailings from Philadelphia
Dominion, for Liverpool, Nov. 16
Menominee, for Antwerp, Nov. 16
Haverford, for Liverpool, Nov. 16
Soutair, for Liverpool, Nov. 16
Sailings from Montreal
Canada, for Liverpool, Nov. 16
Lake Champlain, for Liverpool, Nov. 16
Mégantic, for Liverpool, Nov. 16

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool
Franconia, for Boston, Nov. 12
Southark, for Philadelphia, Nov. 12
Austrian, for Boston, Nov. 12
Adriatic, for New York, Nov. 12
Maureland, for New York, Nov. 12
Merion, for Philadelphia, Nov. 12
Celtic, for New York, Nov. 12
Carmania, for New York, Nov. 12
Laurentic, for Portland, Nov. 12
Cedric, for Boston, Nov. 12
Maureland, for Boston, Nov. 12
Celtic, for New York, Nov. 12
Teutonic, for Portland, Nov. 12
Sailings from London
Minnehaha, for New York,

World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

SECURITIES ARE MORE SENSITIVE TO FOREIGN NEWS

Developments in Balkan Situation Used to Manipulate Stocks and Fluctuations Are Erratic

BOSTON IRREGULAR

Securities seem to be becoming daily more sensitive to the situation abroad. Fear of a general war in Europe depresses prices easily and the moment hope of a peaceful settlement of the Balkan troubles appears the market quickly rebounds. Consequently prices have fluctuated widely and erratically. Manipulation has had much to do with the movement. The bears use every untoward development on which to make a drive at securities and they are quick to cover when good news is forthcoming. Stocks opened fairly strong this morning in New York. Gains over last night's closing amounted to a point or more for the active issues. But the tone did not hold strong for any length of time. Stocks eased off during the first few minutes.

On the local exchange Granby and American Pneumatic preferred were again strong features during the early sales. Shattuck and Arizona also was in good demand.

Stocks continued to grow weaker as the session advanced, and around midday losses were heavy for various issues. American Beet Sugar was conspicuously weak. It opened up 1/2 at 56 1/2 and declined more than 1 point before midday. California Petroleum opened up 1/2 at 63 1/2, improved to 64 and then declined under 60. Mexican Petroleum opened up 1/2 at 83 and declined below 79 before midday.

Reading opened up 1 1/4 at 170 1/4 and declined under 169. Union Pacific opened up a point at 171 and after slight improvement dropped under 170. Steel was up 1/2 at the opening at 74 1/2 and declined more than a point.

Canadian Pacific opened up 2 1/4 at 263 1/2 and lost most of the gain during the first half of the session. Delaware and Lackawanna opened off 15 points at 535 and rallied to 549 1/2. At midday the tone was firmer.

On the local exchange prices fluctuated in about the same way as in the New York market. Granby opened up a point at 76 1/2, advanced a point further to 77 1/2 and then declined more than 2 points. Butte & Superior opened up 1/2 at 48 1/2, advanced to 49 1/2 and lost more than a point. United Fruit opened off a point at 187 and dropped a point further. Chino opened up 1 1/2 at 49 1/2 and dropped nearly 2 points.

Stocks had a good recovery in the early afternoon. Before the beginning of the last hour some of them had made new top prices for the day. Trading in New York was active and the tone somewhat excited.

LONDON — The securities markets with the exception of American railway shares which were influenced by the early decline on your side left off strong and mainly on top figures.

Consuls were rampant on the theory that the Liberal government had been shaken beyond recovery and the brighter aspects of the Balkan situation.

Home rails were bought and central London's spurred on amalgamation rumors. Foreigners displayed firmness.

Mines had a good appearance. Both Brazil Railway common and Sao Paulo Railway common stocks jumped on rumors of a cooperative agreement.

Rio Tinto up 1/4 at 73. Continental bourses closed firm.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS
PHILADELPHIA—American Rys 41 1/2, Cambridge Steel 49 1/2, Electric Star Bat 55, Gen Asphalt 47 1/2, Lehigh Natv 93 1/2, Lehigh Valley 87, Pennsylvania Steel 98 1/2, Philadelphia Co 50 1/2, Philadelphia Co pf 43 1/2, Philadelphia Electric 24 1/2, Philadelphia Rap Tr 27 1/2, Philadelphia Tract 82 1/2, Union Tract 52, United Gas Imp 89 1/2.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Rain late tonight or Wednesday; colder; moderate northwest to north winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Rain late tonight or Wednesday; colder; moderate northwest to north winds.

The western disturbance has developed during the last 24 hours into a well-defined storm which is now central over Missouri. It is producing cloudy and rainy weather in the Mississippi valley and the western portion of the lake region. Fair weather continues in the eastern districts.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
S. a. m. 54; 12 noon 51; 5 p. m. 67
Average temperature yesterday, 51 1/2.

IN OTHER CITIES
New York 64; Portland, Me. 48; Buffalo 62; Albany 58; Nantucket 60; Des Moines 66; Washington 74; Pittsburgh 66; Philadelphia 64; Chicago 70; Jacksonville 78; Denver 48; Kansas City 68; St. Louis 76; San Francisco 62.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 6:31; High water 1:24 p. m.
Sun sets 4:22; Low water 9:22 a. m.
Length of day 9:52.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Adams Express	164 1/4	164 1/4	164 1/4	164 1/4
Amalgamated	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Am Ag Chem	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Am B & F Co	99 1/2	101 1/2	99 1/2	101 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Am Beet Sugar pf.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Am Can	40 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Am Can Fndry	59 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am Cities	39 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	55 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Am H & L pf.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Am Ice	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Am Linsseed Oil	15 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am Linsseed Oil pf.	38 1/2	38 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Am Loco	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am Loco pf.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Am Smelting	79 1/2	80 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Am Steel Fndry	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am Sugar	121 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Am T & T	142 1/2	143 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Am Woolen	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Am Woolen pf.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Anacosta	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Assets Realty Co.	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Atchafalaya	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
At Coast Line	138 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Balt & Ohio	106 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Balt & Ohio pf.	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Beth Steel	43 1/2	44 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Beth Steel pf.	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
B. R. T.	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Cal Petroleum	63 1/2	64 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Cal Petroleum pf.	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Ca Pacific	263 1/2	264 1/2	261 1/2	261 1/2
Central Leather	31 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Ches & Ohio	80 1/2	81 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Chl & West	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Chl & West pf.	115 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Chl & West pf.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Chl & West pf.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Chino	49 1/2	49 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Col Fuel	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Con Gas	143 1/2	143 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Corn Prod	163 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2
Corn Prod pf.	83 1/2	83 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Del & Lack.	549 1/2	549 1/2	549 1/2	549 1/2
Denver	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Eric	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Eric pf.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Fed M & S Co pf.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Gen Electric	181 1/2	181 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2
Goodrich Co	71 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Goodrich Co pf.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Goodrich Co pf.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Gr N. P.	138 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Gr N. P. pf.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Gr N. P. pf.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Harvester	120 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Ill Central	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Inspiration	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Inter-Mt	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Inter-Mt pf.	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Int Paper	15 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Int Paper pf.	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Int Pump	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Kan City	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Kan & Tex	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Kayser Co	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Kayser Co pf.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Lehigh Valley	174 1/2	174 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2
L. & N.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
L. & N. pf.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
L. & N. pf.	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2
Mackay Cos	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Manhattan	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Met Petroleum	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Miami	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
M. & E.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
M. & E. pf.	142 1/2	142 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
Mo Pacific	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Nevada	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Nat Biscuit	150 1/2	150 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
Nat Biscuit pf.	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Nat Enameling	21 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Nat Lead	62 1/2	62 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
N. Y. Air Brake	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
N. Y. Cent	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
N. Y. H. & H.	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
Norfolk & Western	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Norfolk & Western pf.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Northern Pacific	124 1/2	124 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Pacific Mail	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Pacific T & T	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Pennsylvania	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Peoples Gas	116 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal pf.	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Pressed Steel Car	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Pullman	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2
Ray Co	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Reading	170 1/2	171 1/2	168 1/2	168 1/2
Reading pf.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Reading 2d pf.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Republic Steel	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Republic Steel pf.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Rock Island	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Rock Island pf.	49 1/2	49 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Rock Island & L. P.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Sears Roebuck	216 1/2	216 1/2	216 1/2	216 1/2
Southern Pacific	110 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Southern Ry	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Southern Ry pf.	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
St. L. & F. 2d pf.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Tennessee Copper	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Texas Pacific	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
The Texas Co	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Third Ave	38 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Union Pacific	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Union Pacific pf.	57 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
United Dry Goods	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Union Pacific	171 1/2	172 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2
U. S. Steel	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
U. S. Steel Iron Pipe	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
United Ry Inv Co.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
U. S. Ry Inv Co.	67 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
U. S. Rubber	52 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
U. S. Steel	74 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
U. S. Steel pf.	112 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
U. S. Steel	63 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
U. S. Steel	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
U. S. Steel	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
U. S. Steel	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
U. S. Steel	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
U. S. Steel	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
U. S. Steel	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
U. S. Steel	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
U. S. Steel	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2

PRODUCE

Arrivals

Str Gloucester from Norfolk, with 300 bags peanuts, Str Devonian from Liverpool, brought 50 cs walnuts, 200 cs 331 half cs onions, 781 bags, 25 cs figs; 350 bxs currants, 375 bags almonds, 500 bags beans, 739 bbls grapes, 291 bxs raisins.

Str James S. Whitney from New York, brought 60 bags beans, 120 bxs grape fruit, 300 bxs oranges, 60 bxs raisins, 25 bxs, 60 bags figs; 70 bxs dates, 31 cs pineapples, 740 bbls macaroni; H. F. Dimock from New York, brought 125 bags beans, 229 bxs grape fruit, 138 bxs oranges, 25 bxs raisins, 15 bxs figs, 50 bag peanuts, 5 bxs dates, 35 cs pineapples, 25 bxs, 2 bbls macaroni.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Apples 20,708 bbls, 10,553 bxs, cranberries 498 bbls, Florida oranges 801 bxs, California oranges 792 bxs, lemons 408 bxs, California fruit 6 cars, pineapples 66 cs, grapes 739 bbls \$4,600 bskts 5597 carriers, raisins 5568 bxs, figs 923 pkgs, dates 75 bxs, peanuts 350 bags, potatoes 5656 bu, sweet potatoes 1339 bbls, onions 5537 bu.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today, 1116 pkgs; last year, 1273 pkgs.

Boston Prices

Flour—Spring patents \$4.80@5.10, winter patents \$3.10@5.30, winter straights \$5@5.20, Kansas \$4.25@4.65, winter clears \$4.00@4.90, spring clears \$4@4.40, fancy \$5.30.

Milled—Spring bran \$23.25@23.75, winter bran \$23.75@24.25, red dog \$3.75, middlings \$23.25@29, cottonseed meal \$20.25@20.25.

Corn—Spot, No. 2 yellow 70 1/2@71c, No. 3 yellow 69@69 1/2, steamer yellow 69 1/2@70c, ship No. 2 yellow 69 1/2@70c, No. 3 yellow 69@69 1/2.

Oats—No. 1 clipped white 40 1/2@41c, No. 2 clipped white 39 1/2@40c, No. 3 clipped white 39@39 1/2, ship fancy 40 to 42 lbs 40 1/2@41c, red dog 40 lbs 39 1/2@40c, red dog 36 to 38 lbs 39@39 1/2.

Hay—Choice \$24.50, No. 1 \$23@24, No. 1 western \$22@23, No. 1 Canadian \$22@23, No. 2 \$21.50@22, No. 3 \$18.50@19.

Eggs—Fancy nearby henneries, 51@52c; eastern, extra, 43@46c; western, best, 34@36c.

Butter—Northern creamery, 32@33c; medium, choice hand picked, 33c; California, small white, \$3.30@3.35; yellow eyes, best, \$2.70@2.80; red kidneys, 33@34.

Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

SHOE MANUFACTURERS REPORT VERY SATISFACTORY TRADE

Increasing Activity Is Noted for Various Lines of Footwear and Price Concessions Seem Out of the Question—Good Spring Contracts

Activity in the shoe market continues to increase and extends from children's shoes to men's heavy shoes. October business was excellent, in some instances overreaching any October figures of later years.

Traders have found a market unyielding to the usual methods employed by them to obtain favorable concessions and frequently goods have advanced during the interim between the preliminaries and their decision to place contracts.

The lateness with which fall orders have been received is assuring that the trade is good throughout the country and this is an encouraging feature to which manufacturers attach considerable importance when formulating a course for future operations. Furthermore, spring contracts are being received calling for liberal amounts and while the trade is not always at once commensurate there is less difficulty in arranging matters than has been the case since the advance was recognized.

As a matter of fact, none seem to arrogate to themselves any knowledge of where prices will go or express opinions relating to their present status and both buyers and sellers appear to be basing their operations on the general good trade now prevailing and the existing rates of shoe commodities.

Manufacturers of men's fine shoes state that their factories are running to full capacity, and a request for early shipments is made in the majority of sales. Orders for January and February deliveries are also large and a reserve business is piling up, which is being augmented every day.

Those making the medium price grades are similarly situated, the early delivery clause being, if anything, more insistent. There is some call for shoes to fit the price required by the trade, but this is too small to be considered of any consequence, most buyers preferring quality to terms, which would not carry that essential element.

Men's heavy shoes for rough service are having a trade sufficient to tax the factories' utmost limits and late orders, or duplicates, are not guaranteed prompt shipments. The stock market is short, and prices are working upward and manufacturers, in accepting orders, are lacking that feeling of security which prevails under steady conditions. Substituting the cheaper grades of side upper leather avails nothing as it is just as short and proportionately high as is the better run. The present outlook is for an extremely strong market, and the prospects are that heavy shoes will advance to still higher prices.

The advance of from 10 to 25 cents for boys' and youths' shoes occasions much contention, as the percentage is not in proportion to the men's of the same grade. Still manufacturers are obdurate and much changing about has resulted. Nevertheless, the factories are rushed with business, with a large reserve in most cases.

Similar reports regarding several conditions come from markets of ladies' and misses' footwear. In centers specializing these goods it is learned that a factory without a surplus of business is an exception unless it be those making summer goods, although these are beginning to feel the active influence of the orders now coming in for 1913 shipments. While the demand for Goodyear welts shows an increasing tendency the improved method of producing a machine sewed shoe has been of much advantage to it. For comfort, style and durability it is a little behind the welted shoe and surpasses it in volume of trade.

Children's shoes have come into an activity equal to any other line of footwear. Manufacturers state that late orders are not promised deliveries before January while a few named February as the earliest time shipments could be made.

Makers of men's slippers are having the usual fall rush and as the holiday season marks the limit of their activity all the goods the factories are capable of are being produced.

The strength of the high prices for all grades of leather continues, the trend of the market being still upward. Hide dealers are inclined to sell sparingly while tanners show a disposition to free and more liberal transactions and this is analogous to the whole situation from hides to footwear.

Hemlock sole supply is short. Sales average small in amount, buyers operating cautiously which necessitates frequent purchasers, but the aggregate is sufficient to exhaust the receipts so warehouse stocks show no accumulation. The foreign trade has been light since Oct. 1, although the past week was reported as fair to good.

Union sole leather is up a cent, but that has no perceptible effect on the sales. Dealers have full control, marketing their leather at top prices, and allotting the receipts as appears to their advantage. Middle weights at 40 cents is now an established basis.

Oak sole is practically out of this market. Stocks are done to a minimum, orders calling for even medium-sized lots being shipped from tanneries to the factories.

Calf skins were reported as more active, and the improvement was expected to last until the end of the season's run. There is no change in the call for colors. The demand does not abate.

Chrome side upper leather is selling

freely, the demand for soft finishes being extremely good. Prices are high and firm, yet the sales are unchecked. A large reserve demand is believed to be held back waiting more favorable opportunity, which course has not as yet brought the results anticipated. The conditions of the hide market do not indicate lower levels, but the contrary.

The split leather dealers are chiefly concerned in obtaining stock. Unfilled orders have created a reserve which will take weeks to satisfy. At no stage of the trade has the split market been so cleared out as it is today, yet buyers are willing to place orders and wait for deliveries. Little was said about prices, although they are very strong.

It may be that the high levels of all upper leather have caused the trade to turn toward patent leather, but be this as it may, there is a marked improvement along that line.

Patent calf continues active and the starting up of the shoe factories which use this stock largely promises a good trade well into next spring. Prices are extremely strong.

Glazed kid is fast coming to its former prestige. It is a long time since any of the grades were reported in short supply, yet today anything under 20 cents is difficult to get for early shipment, and the demand is creeping up into the higher grades. This improved condition has stiffened the market, and with a fair foreign call has caused the tannery to run full time.

Capable and reliable merchants state that neither at present nor in the near future does there appear to be anything which will depress leather prices, but a further advance on staples is a reasonable expectancy.

LIGHT & HEAT DIVIDEND RATE

PITTSBURGH—Current gossip on Manufacturers' Light & Heat Company stock includes talk that the dividend, to be declared next month, payable in January, 1913, will be at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. The company paid 6 per cent a year from April, 1903, to October, 1906, inclusive. No payments were made after the latter date, until December, 1911, when a dividend of 5 1/2 per cent was declared. Quarterly payments of 1 per cent were made in April and July this year.

Further retirements of the company's outstanding bonds have recently been made, and the wiping out of still more is said to be likely. It is stated that the company's bonded indebtedness will have been reduced to, or below, \$4,000,000, by January 1 next. The last report of the company showed \$1,600,000 of its first mortgage and \$2,267,000 of its second mortgage bonds, and \$819,000 bonds of the Marinet Mining Company, a subsidiary, outstanding, a total of \$4,686,000.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

ST. LOUIS & SOUTHWESTERN		
September	\$1,118,963	\$122,516
October	1,068,827	120,808
From July 1	2,187,790	243,324
From July 1	2,187,790	243,324
From July 1	2,187,790	243,324

DETROIT UNITED RY.		
Fourth week Oct.	\$392,815	\$44,012
Month October	1,554,508	179,837
From Jan. 1	9,615,807	1,163,617

TEXAS & PACIFIC		
First week Nov.	\$418,272	\$39,982
From July 1	2,187,790	243,324

CANADIAN PACIFIC		
First week Nov.	\$2,938,000	\$445,000
From July 1	15,781,848	2,043,041

CHICAGO & ALTON		
Fourth week Oct.	\$419,240	\$57,583
Month October	1,554,508	179,837
From July 1	9,615,807	1,163,617

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO		
First week Nov.	\$521,119	\$57,583
From July 1	2,187,790	243,324

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS		
First week Nov.	\$210,248	\$44,012
From July 1	1,068,827	120,808

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS		
First week Nov.	\$873,353	\$44,012
From July 1	4,367,275	519,224

NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY		
First week Nov.	\$1,118,963	\$122,516
From July 1	5,594,508	661,617

NEW YORK		
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From July 1	5,594,508	661,617

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FURTHER TRAFFIC GAINS ARE MADE BY THE RAILWAYS

Car Shortage Still Claimed of as Movement of Grain and General Merchandise Is Increasing

TRADE IN THE WEST

CHICAGO—Further gains in traffic were made by the western railroads during the past week and most of them have a sufficient tonnage of freight to absorb all available cars. Shippers are complaining about inadequate facilities, but are aware of the situation which confronts the railroads. The chief trouble is the shortage of cars suitable for the movement of grain and merchandise, although the coal-carrying roads find it difficult to meet the demand for cars of that variety. Motive power is abundant on all roads and is in fairly good condition and little trouble is expected from that source until intense cold weather puts in an appearance.

General business in the sections covered by the western roads has seldom been on a sounder basis and all authorities agree, in spite of the radical change in the political situation, that the prosperous times will continue for an indefinite period. The early marketing of the enormous grain crops has created the strongest kind of a buying power, which is manifesting itself from the interior, with the result that nearly everything manufactured is being purchased in large quantities.

On all western railroads the volume of business handled during the month of October was a surprise to the most optimistic traffic managers. Increases in loadings ranged from 15 to 25 per cent and leading observers state that general business is fully 10 to 15 per cent greater throughout the West than during a similar period a year ago and is steadily increasing. The movement of grain continues of enormous proportions and is still taxing the railroad facilities to the utmost. Such a condition is particularly noticeable in the Northwest and in the Middle West and Southwest shipments of small grains are of a liberal volume. Farm work is progressing rapidly and the gathering of the corn crop is going on under favorable conditions and a sharp cold spell now would undoubtedly start the new crop to market at a lively rate. It is said that the quality of the new crop is excellent and all that is necessary now is cold weather to cure it properly.

The election has not changed the aspect of the western money market, as the conditions governing are quite apart from political influences. The best posted bankers are of the opinion that there will be nothing accruing to the new administration that will upset the sound basis upon which the prosperous business conditions are founded. Crop financing and mercantile activities, based upon supply and demand, are the factors dominating the current situation. While money rates have not shown much of a disposition toward ease, leading authorities are looking for somewhat lower rates to obtain before the end of the year. Country banks have made heavy withdrawals from the larger reserve centers during the fall, but in spite of this the larger institutions are said to be in a comfortable position, and it is expected that within the next month funds will begin to work back from the interior.

Buying of goods from all sections, especially for immediate shipment was heavy last week and in almost all commodities substantial increases were shown over previous years. Dry goods houses reported an excellent gain in orders for immediate shipment, reflecting small supplies in the interior, and sales by men on the road were reported heavier than at this time in 1911. There was also a splendid demand for goods for future delivery. Collections showed substantial improvement.

There was no abatement in the activity which has surrounded the western iron and steel markets for several weeks, and the tendency of prices is still toward higher quotations. It was pointed out that producers in their territory are still being flooded with specifications and in rails and track fastenings the total received during the month of October broke all previous records. Although the lettings for the week in the West showed some improvement, the larger tonnages in structural material were taken by fabricators who are well covered by contracts. Jobbers in structural material in this district are expecting no difficulty in meeting deliveries during the first half of the coming year as they are well covered for their requirements. It is reported that some of the larger car shops in this territory are filled for a year to come and orders taken at this time cannot be filled until November next year.

Car builders are sharing the difficulties experienced by fabricators in obtaining materials and in spite of the crowded condition of their shops an increasing number of car orders has appeared of late. The eastern independent mills continue to take the bulk of new business in bars, plates and shapes, as western producers are out of the market.

Railroads operating eastward from Chicago and St. Louis made further gains in tonnage last week. The percentage of in-

STANDING OF THE CLEARING HOUSE BANKS OF BOSTON

The individual reserve standing of local national banks, members of the Boston clearing house, at present and a week ago, is presented in the table given below. In addition to the legal reserve carried here and in New York (one half may stand in the form of deposits with the New York correspondent banks), we compute what may be called actual reserve at present, as indicated by the excess reserve in New York. The excess of deposits with New York reserve agents over the amount which may be counted as half of legal reserve is here counted part of reserve instead of simply an offset to deposit liabilities, as is done in figuring legal reserve.

The excess or actual reserve over 25 per cent denotes the amount which might be deducted from the total reserve in both cities, Boston and New York, and still leave the legal reserve intact.

No reserve is computed against government deposits. The table follows:

	Legal	Actual	Nov. 9	Nov. 2
Old Boston	25.1%	25.8%	25.7%	25.7%
First	25.1	25.8	25.7	25.7
Second	25.1	25.8	25.7	25.7
Shawmut	25.1	25.8	25.7	25.7
Commerce	25.1	25.8	25.7	25.7
Webster & Atlas	25.1	25.8	25.7	25.7
Boylston	25.1	25.8	25.7	25.7
Security	25.1	25.8	25.7	25.7
Whitcomb	25.1	25.8	25.7	25.7
Commercial	25.1	25.8	25.7	25.7
Average	25.1	25.8	25.7	25.7

Average legal reserve is 3 per cent lower and average actual reserve is 3 per cent lower than a week ago. Seven of the 14 banks are stronger than last week in legal reserve and five in actual reserve. Two banks are below 25 per cent legal reserve, against four below last week.

FINANCING OF BOSTON & MAINE

The Maine Central Railroad has sold to a syndicate composed of Kidder, Peabody & Co. and Kiesel, Kinnicutt & Co. of New York an issue of \$4,500,000 Portland Terminal Co. first mortgage 4 per cent bonds, which the bankers are quietly selling to investors.

These bonds are dated July 1, 1911, and mature in 1961. They are guaranteed principal and interest by the Maine Central Railroad by indorsement on each bond.

The new bonds are a first lien on the freight and passenger terminals in the cities of Portland, South Portland and Westbrook, Me., used jointly by Boston & Maine and Maine Central. The mortgage property comprises 25 miles of single main track, nine miles of second track and 56 miles of sidings, union passenger station, 534 acres of real estate and is valued at \$5,700,000 against the present issue of \$4,500,000.

The new terminal is the connecting link in exchange business between the Boston & Maine and Maine Central railroads.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine is finding only a limited routine consuming outlet and the market is tame and uninteresting, with 41 1/2¢42¢ ex-yard, the quoted range of prices.

Rosin—Moderate jobbing quantities are finding a limited consuming outlet, but the market has a tame appearance and quotations are nominally unchanged. The New York Commercial quotes:

Common 640, G 685, Gen. Sam. E 650, I 690, graded B 665, K 710, D 670, M 755, E 675, N 820, F 680, W G 580, G 680, W W 900.

Tar and pitch—Business is limited to small jobbing and dealers continue to quote \$5.75 for tar and \$4.00@4.25 for pitch.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 38 1/2¢. Sales 706, receipts 803, exports 1,878, stock 32,110. Rosin firm. Sales 3611, receipts 3801, exports 5619, stock 121,254. Prices: WW, \$8.55; WG, \$8.25; N, \$7.00; M, \$7.00; K, \$6.45; I, \$6.07 1/2; D, \$5.95; B, \$5.92 1/2.

WILMINGTON—Rosin quiet; good, \$5.75. Spirits, quiet; machine, 37 1/2¢. Tar quiet, at \$2.20; turpentine, hard, \$3.25; soft, \$4.25; virgin, \$4.25.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits, 31s 3d. Rosin, common, 16s.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 30s. Rosin, American standard quiet at 15s 0d. Rosin, American fine quiet at 21s.

OTTAWA LIGHT, HEAT & POWER

MONTREAL—The Ottawa Light, Heat & Power Co. is asking authority from the shareholders to increase their capital from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

increase being about 5 per cent over the corresponding period a year ago. At that time business was considered quite heavy, although shipping conditions were better than at this time, as cars were more plentiful. All kinds of rolling stock is now scarce and becoming more so every week. Fortunately the weather has been favorable for the railroads.

One feature of the business of the various roads is the great volume of less than carload freight or the short haul traffic. This is now larger than for several years, and together with a heavy long haul tonnage, is considered by traffic men to be an ideal situation. Business generally in the territory of the eastern roads shows steady improvement. West-bound tonnage now nearly offsets the eastbound volume. Officials of southern lines report steadily increasing tonnage.

AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES EARNS SEVEN PER CENT

Results of Operations at Present in Striking Contrast With Year Ago—Net Income Is Increased

PROFIT LARGER NOW

During the third quarter of 1912 American Steel Foundries earned over 1 1/2 per cent on its capital stock or 1 1/2 per cent of its 7 per cent a year. In the same quarter last year the operations resulted in a deficit after charges of \$118,926. For the total nine months of 1912 reported the net profit has been \$424,264 against a deficit for the corresponding period of 1911 of \$372,003. If the December quarter makes as good a showing as the September and there is every reason to believe that it will, the company will earn on its \$17,184,000 capital stock in 1912 about 4.3 against a deficit in 1911 of \$500,000.

The total income, charges, sinking fund and depreciation and surplus or deficit by quarters since Jan. 1, 1911, have been as follows:

	Total Chg. & Dep. Surp.
March 31, 1911	\$80,100 \$169,077 \$88,977
June 30, 1911	31,114 101,946 133,060
Sept. 30, 1911	49,912 108,858 158,770
Dec. 31, 1911	40,879 182,748 141,869
March 31, 1912	106,511 187,184 80,673
June 30, 1912	398,918 186,016 102,902
Sept. 30, 1912	521,421 209,385 312,036
Since Nov. end:	
Sept. 30, 1911	126,958 499,861 \$372,903
Sept. 30, 1912	1,016,550 592,585 424,264

American Steel Foundries is \$797,167 better off at the end of the first nine months of 1912 than it was on Oct. 1 of the previous year. This is over 4 1/2 per cent on the stock and instead of being \$373,000 in the hole, it is earning at the rate of over 7 per cent on its stock. The net operating income increased over \$100,000 from the March quarter to the June quarter by over \$200,000. The \$514,802 which was drawn from surplus account in 1911 to meet fixed charges and depreciation will be made good in 1912 and the surplus increased further by at least \$200,000 unless larger depreciation charges than are being made at present are deducted.

In common with all other iron and steel companies, American Steel Foundries has been filling a large volume of orders which were taken at lower prices than those now prevailing and has been doing a large business on a small margin of profit. This low-priced business, however, is being worked off and from now on the prices at which orders will be filled are more remunerative.

Business is of such proportions that all the plants of the company except that at Sharon, Pa., which has been shut down for several years, are operating at a very high rate of capacity. The first half of October showed the volume of business fully

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

AUSTRALIA LOSES ITS
FIRST CASE AGAINST
ALLEGED COMBINATION

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The verdict on the Vend case, which has aroused so much public attention, has at last been given. The litigation in connection with the case is unparalleled in Australia, as much on account of its intrinsic proportions, as its effects upon commercial interests.

The suit was in substance the first attempt to enforce the main principles of the Australian industries preservation act of 1906, and the allowance of the appeal from the ruling of Justice Isaacs in favor of the federal attorney-general means the decisive failure of that attempt.

The hearing in Sydney extended over months; the "Appeal Book" consisted of four large printed volumes of foolscap size, without the exhibits; the pleadings over 90 pages of close print; the judgment of Mr. Justice Isaacs—a monument, be it said, of patient investigation—fills 197 similar pages. The interests involved were colossal; the mere preparations and printing of the "Appeal Book" is said to have cost £2000; and the bill of costs, which the commonwealth will have to pay, will run into five figures.

Roughly speaking, the defendants may be divided into two groups—the proprietors of collieries at Newcastle and four shipping companies under which the former were to sell to the latter the whole of the coal required by them (the coal to come from particular collieries) and under which also the coal was to be supplied in agreed quantities at prices

to be fixed annually in November, and the vendors undertook not to supply coal for consumption in the scheduled states, except to the buyers in towns of the agreement; and these buyers bargained to purchase from the vendors the whole of the coal which they might require for interstate trade at the prices fixed, and on the condition that they should not purchase, sell or deal in any other coal than that purchased from the vendors. There was also a clause providing that the buyer should not resell the coal at higher prices than certain scheduled rates.

The crown claimed that the contract was to restrain trade to the detriment of the public, and that there was an illegal combination to restrain trade to the detriment of the public. There were also numerous other specific charges of a similar character.

The attitude of the defendants was one of pure denial, and at the trial they boldly adopted the course of calling no evidence, relying upon the fact that the 1906 act casts upon the crown the burden of proof.

Mr. Justice Isaacs found for the crown and fined each of the defendants £500, and also granted an injunction. The appeal was in the first instance launched by all the defendants, but ultimately those apart from the shipping industry withdrew from the appellate proceedings and paid the fines, leaving the shipping interest to fight out the issue, which has now been settled by the full court in their favor.

CHOICE OF FOREIGN PIANOS
INSTEAD OF BRITISH OPPOSED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The court of common council were engaged for some hours recently in the discussion of a resolution brought up by Herbert John Doree to the effect that British-made pianos were in no way inferior to the best foreign ones, and that, in consequence, this corporation desires that the pianos to be used at the Guildhall school of music should be of British manufacture.

Speaking to his motion, Mr. Doree said that in 1910 Landon Ronald, the principal of the Guildhall school, proposed that a German firm should supply the school with 40 pianos and in May 1911 the music committee reported in favor of reducing the number of British pianos in the school from 59 to 41. Mr. Doree contended that British pianos were superior to German as the latter lost their tone in two years. He considered that the question was one affecting the Camden Town, London, industry of piano making and the corporation had always made a point of furthering the interests of London as a whole.

Harry Bird, the chairman of the music committee, explained the action of the committee with regard to a contract entered into by them with the Bechstein firm of piano makers. He said that under the new arrangement the figures showed that the pianos in use were: British makes 44, and foreign 27. The whole point, Mr. Bird concluded, really lay in whether the court was to consider the matter from the trading or the artistic point of view.

Mr. Pakeman, the late chairman of the music committee, appealed to the council

SPAIN PROPOSES
WAY TO FIX ZONE

(Special to the Monitor)

MADRID, Spain.—The protracted negotiations between France and Spain have not yet reached a conclusion. Some doubt has arisen, owing to errors in the Moroccan maps as to the question of the delimitation of the Spanish and French zones in the territories of the Mulya.

Discussions have taken place between the minister for foreign affairs, Senor Garcia Prieto, and the French ambassador, but without any satisfactory result having been arrived at. To neutralize the unfavorable impression produced by the delay, the Spanish government have handed in a note to the French ambassador proposing that the mixed committee that fixes the limits of the Marga valley, should fix the limits of the Mulya territories.

OLD ENGLISH DANCES ENJOYED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Three old English dances by Algernon Ashton were the last novelty of the season of the promenade concerts. There were originally written as piano-forte duets, but have been scored for orchestra on the advice, it is understood, of Dr. Richter. They achieved an instantaneous success, the audience insisting on a repetition of No. 2, and compelling the composer to bow his acknowledgment.

RAILWAYS PAY IN QUEENSLAND

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—For the first time in the history of Queensland the railway revenue last year exceeded £3,000,000, and after paying all expenses there was a profit of £1,115,592, equal to £4 5d. per cent on the capital invested.

TRADE IN TEAK TREE
IMPORTANT FACTOR
IN BURMA'S WEALTH

Indian Government Guards
Valuable Supply of Wood
in Northern Province and
Full Growth Is Insisted On

ELEPHANTS HAUL

(Special to the Monitor)

RANGOON—Burma, on awakening from a sleep of centuries, shows fair promise to become under the wise tutelage of the government of India a really important unit in the commerce of the east. Certain modern improvements, roads, railways, and education, will tend considerably to hasten forward the development of her many natural resources, prominent among which is her trade in teak.

Teak is a wood that ranks high in the timber markets of the world, partly no doubt owing to its peculiar qualities, and partly on account of its comparative rarity. Burma is one of the few localities where teak trees flourish and abound. The methods employed there in connection with its preservation and ultimate disposal possess therefore an interest quite their own, and apart from other kinds of timber.

As the Indian government is at all intents and purposes the principal landlord in the state it is hardly surprising that its "woods and forests service," which is held to be an exceedingly efficient one, should have long ago taken this business under its wing with something more than ordinary care.

Supply Safeguarded

With just that zeal that has prompted the police authorities in eradicating the custom of dacoiting, that so long acted as a check on Burmese prosperity, have the forest officers safeguarded this valuable supply of teak wood. Not a tree must be felled till it has attained its full growth and maturity, and as a result that lamentable waste of good timber so frequently witnessed over vast tracts of forest elsewhere has in this case been almost reduced to a minimum.

The teak merchant has to make his purchase on the basis of the government official's valuation. Having arrived at a stage of maturity the trees are carefully marked and ringed, that is to say, a complete circle is cut in the bark to prevent the flow of the sap, and after standing thus for three whole years the actual felling is proceeded with.

From that moment onwards the chief problem becomes one of transport, and when it is remembered that these trees, as round timber, may be lying away up in the heart of a forest region, a considerable distance often enough from the nearest point on the line of railway, with some hundreds of miles of swamp and jungle between them and the seaport of Rangoon, just a little may be understood of the difficulties that are overcome in their removal down to the coast.

River and Elephants Allied

Burma, though badly in need of more railways and better roads, possesses a magnificent waterway in the river Irawadi, and this taken in conjunction with a capital supply of elephants for purposes of haulage, has rendered possible the transport of these heavy teak logs for shipment.

The Irawadi, which measures as much as a mile in width at a distance of some 200 miles from its mouth, is a river with many tributaries; with brooks that feed the streams, and streams that fall into the river itself. In the dry season there remains but little to mark the presence of these rivulets except it be a tiny rill following the line of the river bed. Then come the rains and the rill rapidly assumes the proportions of a river, eventually flooding its banks and swirling down a huge volume of water towards the wide sweep of the Irawadi. This is the moment when the teak logs get set in motion.

From the spot where the trees have been felled they are dragged by elephants, crashing through the luxuriant undergrowth of the jungle, gorgeous with its beautiful flowers and orchids, to the

RECORD ATTENDANCE
OF WOOL BUYERS IS
SEEN IN ADELAIDE

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The first of the 1912 series of wool sales was held in Adelaide in September. There was a record attendance of buyers, including English, American and Continental representatives.

Over 21,200 bales were submitted, and keen competition existed throughout. The wool, which came chiefly from the far north, the northeast, the northwest and the river districts, was in excellent condition and of fine quality. A total of 21,040 bales was sold, prices being about 10 per cent higher than at the corresponding sale last season.

The top price realized, 11½d., was paid for eight bales A combing hoggets from Bunnerungie, River Darling; 15 bales AA merino from Morgan; 24 bales of first necks from the Manunda clip, and a consignment from near Cal Lal. The same figure was paid for 12 bales of lambs' wool from near Renmark.

Continental buyers secured the bulk of the offering, representatives of English firms bought about 2500 bales, and local and interstate wool scourers a little over 1000 bales.

OVERSEA TRADE
IS INCREASING IN
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Particulars of the oversea trade of the state for August have been supplied by the customs department. They indicate a continuance of the prosperity which has characterized the history of South Australia during the past decade. The total value of the oversea trade for the month was £1,419,515, as against £1,040,748 for the previous month, and £1,310,137 for August, 1911.

The exports were valued at £813,892, the principal lines being—ores and concentrates, £305,034; wheat and flour, £250,436; hides and skins, £64,044; silver, £57,530; specie (gold), £50,000; wool, £31,351; copper, £22,400; tallow, £7105; lead, £7000.

The value of the imports was made up as follows: United Kingdom, £313,793; other British possessions, £75,774; foreign countries, £216,056; total, £605,623.

RUSSIA STOPPING
DUMA'S FREEDOM

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—It has been decided by the Senate that Duma deputies are responsible under the criminal law for speeches made during the sitting of the Duma and the Duma committees, and also for interpellations to the government should these be in violation of the criminal law.

ITALY TO ASK FOR DREADNOUGHTS

(Special to the Monitor)

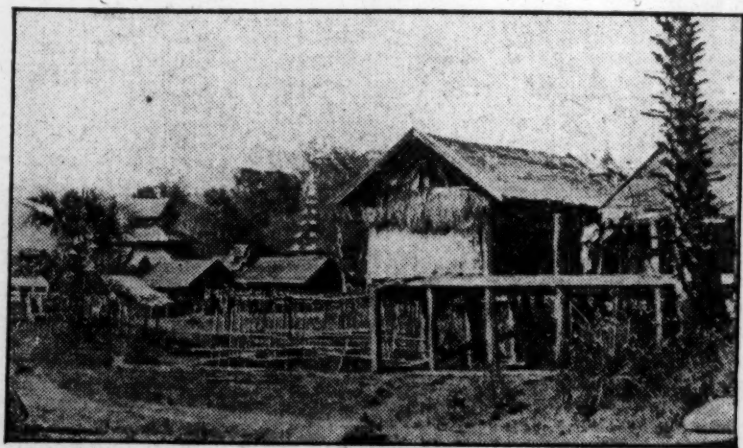
ROME, Italy.—Admiral Cattolica, the Italian minister of marine, is drafting a bill for the construction of new warships, to include several dreadnoughts. The arguments of other nations, says the minister, leave Italy no alternative in this matter but to hasten the construction of the new ships.

bed of the nearest stream. Here possi-

bly a large number of trees are already assembled awaiting the rise of the river. Meantime in order to make them more buoyant on the flood they are lashed to stout bamboos, and eventually are floated off. It may happen that they reach the main stream of the Irawadi in the course of a single flood, while on the contrary if stranded on some shallow, and later on left high and dry by the subsiding waters, they may quite well pass yet another season or so up country.

In time they arrive at the mouth of the river and their port of embarkation, Rangoon. Once exported the teak finds its way into pretty well every corner of the globe, where its special uses in architecture, furniture making, and shipbuilding, keep it in constant demand.

BURMA AWAKENING AFTER CENTURIES



Picturesque Burmese village showing curious native architecture and the tropical surroundings

SERVIA REJOICING AT
USKUB CAPTURE AND
WILL NOT GIVE IT UP

Roumanians Are Relieved
That War Was Not Forced
on Them as Their Real Foe
Is Russia Not Bulgaria

WALES AFFECTED

(Special to the Monitor)

BELGRADE, Servia.—It would be impossible to exaggerate the enthusiasm with which the news of the fall of Uskub has been received throughout Servia.

The Servian army, splendidly as it has fought, has had far less to contend against than the terrific fight which the Bulgarian has waged with the main Turkish army. Consequently, there is not the same cause for sorrow in Servia today as there is in her sister state. Nothing, however, would probably have lessened the rejoicing over the capture of Uskub.

The Servian flag is flying over it, and the Servians, in the capital and elsewhere, make little pretense of the fact that it is never intended that it should be lowered. It is this determination which makes serious the question of what will occur if the great powers attempt to intervene. The sanjak of Novibazar is little use to Austria if beyond that Old Servia, incorporated in the modern state, lies across her path to Salonika.

Those who understood the inward meaning of Count Berchtold's policy were never surprised at the reception it met with in Belgrade and Sofia. Some day, when the secret history of the war is written, it may be found that the document had more to do with the mobilization of the Balkan states than the presence of the Turkish army corps in the Thracian plain.

Thanksgivings in the churches, torchlight processions, above all, perhaps, the perpetual recurrence of the Servian national dance, are the outward signs of the satisfaction which is everywhere manifested. The little frontier town of Vranja, where the main Servian army passed into the enemy's country, on its march down from Nish, has been the place of some of the most wild rejoicings, which have extended as far as Kumanovo and Uskub itself.

ROUMANIANS ARE RELIEVED

(Special to the Monitor)

BUKHAREST, Roumania.—It was a great relief to the Roumanian people to realize that there was no military convention that bound them to support the Turks in the event of a war with Bulgaria.

That there was an understanding between Turkey and Roumania every one knew, and the visit of Assim Bey to Bukharest was probably directed to an endeavor to bring Roumania on the back of Bulgaria in the event of a declaration of war. Such an intervention would have been fatal to the Balkan League, and would have secured the safety of Turkey. The Roumanians, however, have really no interests in politics south of the Danube. So long as Bulgaria does not become sufficiently strong to make herself dangerous, what happens in Thrace is absolutely of no consequence in Bukharest. The real enemy of Roumania is Russia.

It is therefore with respect to the coming settlement that Roumanian interest is directed, as a collision between Austria and Russia would inevitably involve her. That a military convention exists between Vienna and Bukharest is, of course, an open secret, and if at any time a conflict should break out between St. Petersburg and Vienna, it would be Roumania which might feel the first rush of the attack.

The Roumanian dislike of Russia is founded on the Russian seizure of Bessarabia. The recovery of that province would be to Roumania what the recovery of the vilayet of Kossovo would be to Servia. For this reason a war between Austria and Russia of which the prize was Bessarabia would be the only popular war which could be proclaimed at Bukharest.

Strangely enough though the country is bound to Austria in every way, her dislike of the Hungarians is only less than her detestation of the Russians. The Roumanians have never forgotten the way the Huns treated the Transylvanians, and if the time should ever come when the Roumanians could pay off old scores with Hungary, it will not be forgotten. There is one other people for whom the Roumanians have no affection, namely, the Greeks. That, however, is a very much older story, and a collision between Greece and Roumania is out of the entire realm of possibilities.

WAR AFFECTS COAL MINERS

(Special to the Monitor)

CARDIFF, Wales.—The effect of the war in the Balkans is being felt away in Wales, where 8,000 miners in the employ of the Cambrian Combine Collieries at Tonypandy, and Rhondda Valley, were turned away from work recently in consequence of the shortage of railway trucks. This shortage of trucks is caused by the thousands of wagons lying at Cardiff docks, unable to be unloaded

GENERAL ELECTION IN
ENGLAND FORECASTED
BY UNIONIST LEADER

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Speaking as the chief guest at the annual dinner of the Nonconformist Unionist Association, Bonar Law dealt at considerable length with the home rule question, especially in relation to the recent debates in the House during the committee stage of the bill.

Mr. Law, after referring to the fact that he was himself, at least from an English point of view, a Nonconformist, went on to say that Unionists of all denominations were united in this, that they desired to see "fair play."

"We are as a nation," said Mr. Law, "in a peculiar position, a position which has never existed in the case of any country with any pretense even of constitutional government." The only analogy was the government of Robespierre in France. Robespierre, like the prime minister, commanded the support of the majority of what is called the same popular assembly, though it was true that they commanded that support on a different system. Robespierre did it by a free use of the real guillotine, the present prime minister did it none the less effectively by the free use of the parliamentary guillotine.

While the Parliament bill was under discussion he had told them that the Parliament act would only work provided the government had the stable support of the constituencies. He now told them that it was not the constituencies that he looked to for support, but to the House of Commons, and the House of Commons, as every one knew,

had become simply a paid agency to register the decrees of the cabinet. Such a position was intolerable.

"Day after day," said Mr. Law, amidst many expressions of approval, "the government are being met on subject after subject in a way which shows not only the injustice, but what is perhaps even more damning, the utter absurdities of the bill which is now before us. Day by day they are being hammered at, and they had no answer."

Turning to the attitude of Ulster, Mr. Law said that he could speak for himself and he could speak for his colleagues when he said that none of them was in the least degree influenced by religious bigotry but it was a fundamental and inalienable right of every free people to be assured of religious freedom and he asked this question, "Did these people in Ulster really and honestly believe that under such a government their civil and religious liberties would be safe?"

"What is the position of the government and what is their policy?" asked the Unionist leader in conclusion. "It is to carry home rule into law, make it an act of Parliament and then have a general election before it is carried into effect. They recognize that the general election will go against them and if that is done it is as certain as anything can be that when home rule becomes law there will be bloodshed in Ulster and it is equally certain that when it comes to be reversed there will be trouble in the rest of Ireland. If that is the policy of the government its folly is only exceeded by its wickedness."

owing to the shortage of tonnage in the ports.

Shortly after the beginning of the war all Greek steamers at Cardiff and Barry were placed under an embargo by the Greek consul, and their detention disorganized the coal trade which had already been suffering from a shortage of tonnage arrivals. Though the Greek authorities have removed the embargo on the ships yet the consul has made the stipulation that no Greek vessel must load without his permission.

MAHARAJAH OF
BIKANIR GRANTS
PEOPLE ASSEMBLY

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India.—The Maharajah of Bikanir, who has always been to the fore in introducing reforms into his state, has celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the gadi by granting a representative Assembly for discussing the affairs of state.

The Assembly is modeled on the lines of the Imperial Legislative Council of British India, and will, undoubtedly, not only be very popular but will also educate the people in self-government. The experiment, which is being watched with the greatest interest, is likely to be copied before long by others of the great Rajputana states.

MOUNT LYELL YIELD TOTALED

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tas., Aus.—From Aug. 8 to Sept. 4 the Mount Lyell Company produced 518 tons of blister copper, containing, copper, 511 tons; silver, 31,505 ounces, and gold, 685 ounces.

HUSSEIN HILMI PASHA NAMED

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria.—Application has been made by the Porte to the Austro-Hungarian government for its acceptance of Hussein Hilmi Pasha, former grand vizier, as ambassador at Vienna.

BULIMBA POINT GOING

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—The final cut for the removal of Bulimba Point is in progress, and Parker island has been cut back a further 100 feet.

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THE HOME FORUM

PERFECT MANHOOD

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANLINESS is a trait that has always been considered of prime importance in the training of youth. True manhood is held up as a goal of endeavor. Any exhibition on the part of a lad of thoughtful manners, of protecting others weaker than himself, of courage, or of endurance, is praised as being manly. Unfortunately, however, the highest standard of manhood is not held by every one. We sometimes hear it said when a boy is doing wrong: "Oh, that's the man in him." Gentle and quiet manners in a boy are sometimes deplored because they are considered "feminine," and it is said that the possessor will "never amount to anything." So opinions of manliness and manhood differ when based upon imperfect human standards.

The most perfect example of manhood the world has ever seen is that furnished by Christ Jesus. A careful examination of his life as recorded in the Bible and a frequent turning to it will help to establish among men the true ideal of manhood. Jesus was the son of Mary, and Mrs. Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, draws a needful distinction between the human name Jesus, and the divine title, Christ. He liked to call himself the Son of man, and he was the Son of God.

When Jesus was but a youth of 12 he already saw and understood what his life-work was to be. "Wist ye not," he said to Mary and Joseph, "that I must be about my Father's business?" Some young men think they must set out to make something great of self. Their life-purpose is to make friends who will be useful to them, to gain social position, to establish a great business and become immensely wealthy—to make a mark in the world. Jesus' business was doing work for God. He went about doing good, and he taught distinctly that the thing to be sought was the kingdom of God—the reign of good within—and that when good was established all other needful things would naturally follow.

Was Jesus less manly because of this occupation, or did his teaching and work represent the highest manhood? By some his life has been judged to be a failure. Yet his words and works and acts have forwarded the world's progress more than has any other man's efforts, and will continue to inspire and guide to eternal life till all come into the knowledge of God.

Jesus showed traits that are most worthy of emulation. He was fearless.

Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 6.) that many believe the record said to have been left by a magistrate of his day: "His rebuke is fearful." He had no good word for error, but unmasked it under every guise. He had the courage of his convictions. When he was attacked by the scribes and Pharisees he stood his ground for the Christ, Truth, and went calmly on with the work of his Father. He played no weak conservatism, but giving the forms and

ceremonies into which Judaism had degenerated their proper place, he put God on high and went about regenerating the children of men from the ills of the flesh and the sins of the heart. The power of his word was remarkable; he spake as never man spoke. Multitudes were healed of sicknesses and sins.

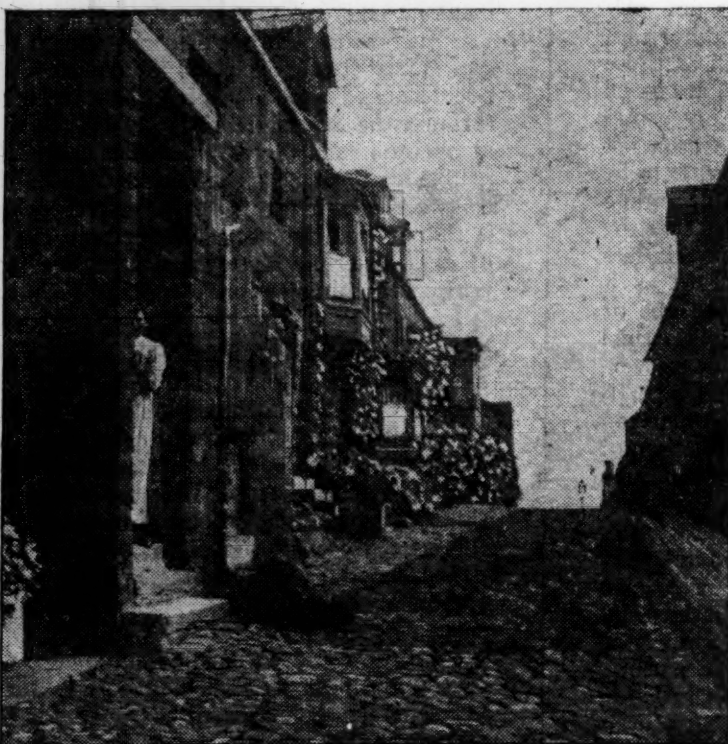
On the night of Jesus' arrest, he saw mortals exerting a force against him. Peter wanted to meet this with like methods, but was the Master's attitude

strong or weak when he healed the soldier's hurt as he rebuked Peter's display of animal courage—mere physical force—and, yielding to the demands of hate, pride and malice, placed himself under their sense of power? Was that a coward's part he played? Was he not living the manhood he knew to be of God? He was; and no greater power than that he demonstrated has ever been found. He knew the power of God and used it to bless others. He represented real manhood, God's man, for he understood God to be the only creator, the Father of all, and he saw all men as the children of God.

This spiritual vision Christ Jesus proved to be practical among men and the destroyer of inharmonies of all kinds. And he did this work of bringing about peace and harmony by seeing the man of God's creation. Mrs. Eddy says: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals" (Science and Health, p. 476).

Man is the spiritual idea of God, made in His image, after His likeness. This state of man, perfect being, is attained as we recognize our true oneness. God never made sick, sinning, dying mortals, striving after health and working for a standard of manhood and womanhood established by mortal mind. We must look to the estate of true manhood as exemplified by Christ Jesus. We must strive to reach "unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ," that divine consciousness which Jesus himself set as the standard for all mankind in the definite command: "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."

CENTER OF COMMON PASTURAGE



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
COBBLE-STONED STREET IN ALNMOUTH, ENG.

ALNMOUTH is a pretty little red and gray town perched on a ridge between the River Aln and the sea, encircled by yellow sands and dunes leading into the common pasture lands which surround the place. These common rights of pasturage have belonged since time immemorial to the burghesses of Alnmouth. To be a burghess one must own property on the street, the long winding main road leading through the little town to the sea. From it radiate paved courts and cobble-stoned alleys,

with bits of green railings and wooden gates, skirted by narrow gardens where rhubarb, beans, cabbages and potatoes are glorified by rows of tiger lilies and old-fashioned roses, red and white and pink. No newcomers nor owners of new houses have any right to keep their cows upon the commons, but that a good many own the privilege is evidenced by the number of cows loitering among the dunes, browsing on the short, sweet grass and taking their afternoon naps upon the seashore.

WORKERS HAVE NOT VANISHED

CONCERNING the "vanishing" of the American wage-earner, a writer in the Atlantic is refuted by the New York Post. The fact is admitted that when the cotton mills were first started in New England, "the looms and spindles were tended by the sons and daughters of the farmers who lived in the surrounding country." As the industries expanded, skilled operators came in from Great Britain. After 1850 the French-Canadians appeared. After 1890 began the Slavic and Latin invasion. Today the number of native Americans in the New England mills is one tenth of the total number of employees. In the woolen mills the proportion is one seventh. In the silk mills the proportion is one fifth. Apparently, the American workman has been "vanishing" indeed. But our writer neglects to mention that between 1870 and 1910, the output of our silk mills increased sixteen-fold, our cotton output increased nearly four-fold, and our woolen output increased nearly to the same degree.

Superficial thinkers, goes on the Post, insist on asking where has the American workman vanished to? Evidently, he must have vanished either up or down. Our writers do not assert that he has gone down. The native stock has not swelled the ranks of pauperism. Has he, then, risen, as a great many people

believe, to the position of foreman and director of the new masses of foreign labor? A writer in the American Magazine seems inclined to think that he has; wherefore, evidently, his standard of living has not suffered from foreign competition. But a more satisfactory answer is supplied by Mr. Lauck in the Atlantic. Speaking of the old English, Irish and Scotch immigrants, whom, by contrast with the newer immigrants, he treats as "Americans," he tells us that "not only has this class ceased entering the mills, but those already employed have sought work elsewhere." Working elsewhere; in other words, the vanishing American wage-earner is still a wage-earner somewhere; he has not vanished at all.

Thinking and Living

If you think a thing, think it strong enough to live it, even though you may be too wise to argue about it.—Emily Lloyd.

"Mother"

In all the world no one so dear, so sure,
No one so wise, so peaceful and so pure—
No one so brave through all the changing years,
So quick to shatter doubts, to banish fears—
How sweet the word in every age and clime—
Just "Mother," meaning "Love almost divine."
—Frances Marian Mitchell, in West Coast.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Story of Snubbles

Othello, not Snubbles, was really his first name, as Snubbles did not sound quite aristocratic enough, if strangers were to be introduced. Then Snubbles was very black, so this name fitted him pretty well. But somehow or other, the Best Friend liked the name of Snubbles better, and after he got settled down in his home, as is apt to be the case with chums, this name got shortened to Snub, so always after he was known as Snub. Snub's intelligence manifested itself in various ways, one of the most notable being the habit he soon formed of watching for the trolley car on which the Best Friend came home at noon.

When the weather was warm and he was out-of-doors he would sit on the edge of the walk or wait on the lawn. That he had some way of getting the time closely was evident from the fact that he took up his position only a few minutes before this particular car was due. If he was shut indoors he would get in the window to watch and make his presence known, and if, as sometimes happened, the Friend came home in an

earlier car and found Snub asleep in his favorite chair, the cat would sit up blinking, as if trying to make out if he had overslept or if the Friend had come home early.—Our Dumb Animals.

Refuges for Birds

That birds should have an island of their very own, bought and paid for and set aside for their home is one of the interesting things to be read in the papers nowadays. Mrs. Russell Sage, a lady who spends her money in ways to help everybody, has bought an island near the mouth of the Mississippi, Marsh island, and it is to be kept by her orders as a place where birds may feed and nest without any interference from hunters. The plan is to make bird homes like this all along the route of migration, that is in the path which the birds take when flying from north to south on the coming of winter. It is well known that birds soon find out the places where they are free from danger and in time they would flock to these sheltered places and thus be kept for the useful work which they do.

GREELEY AS PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

THE part played by Horace Greeley, editor of the New York Tribune, in the process of unifying South and North in the United States is emphasized by Henry Watterson in a very sympathetic sketch in the Century Magazine, entitled "Humor and Tragedy of the Greeley Campaign." He touches on the love of the people for the "baby-like face" under the old slouch hat, saying:

Horace Greeley was a queer man, a very medley of contradictions, shrewd

and simple, credulous and penetrating, a master penman of the school of Swift and Corbett, even in his old, picturesque personality whimsically attractive and, as Seward learned to his cost, a man to be reckoned with where he chose to put his powers forth.

What he would have done with the presidency had he reached it is not easy to say or to surmise. He was altogether unsuited for official life, for which, nevertheless, he had a longing. But he was

not so readily deceived in men or misled in measures as he seemed, and as most people thought him.

His convictions were emotional, his philosophy experimental; but there was a certain method in their application to public affairs. He gave bountifully of his affection and his confidence to the few who enjoyed his familiar friendship; he was accessible and sympathetic, though not indiscriminating, to those who appealed to his impressionable sensibilities and sought his help. He had been a good party man and was temperamentally a partisan.

To him place was not a badge of bondage; it was a decoration, preferment, promotion, popular recognition. He had always yearned for office as the legitimate destination of public life and the honorable reward of party service. During the greater part of his career, the conditions of journalism had been rather squalid and servile. He was really great as a journalist. He was truly and highly fit for nothing else, but, seeing less deserving and less capable men about him advanced from one post of distinction to another, he wondered why his turn proved so tardy in coming, and when it would come. It did come with a rush. What more natural than that he should believe it real instead of the empty pageant of a vision?

"ILIAD" IN BALLAD FORM

Short studies in Greek literature

ONE of the interesting discussions over Homer would or would not class him as a writer of the ballad style. Translations of what are called the Homeric ballads exist, and Gladstone took time from his affairs of state to translate part of Homer in this form. But Arnold says that the true ballad form is as foreign to Homer as it really was to Wordsworth. Wordsworth tried to write in ballad measure, but everywhere the nobility of his thought broke

through and filled his lines with a dignity and breadth which is not balladry at all.

The following passage is an example of what Gladstone did with Homer. Here we have the picture of the unity and self-command of the Greeks, marching as one man; and against it rises the noise and clamor and discord of a people of many tongues, who were at the last the vanquished before the order and discipline of the Greeks.

Example of Art Found in Photography

ONCE more the question whether photography is an art is brought out by an exhibition in New York. The New York Sun says:

For acute singling out of a definite theme, with all imaginable care bestowed upon getting precisely the point of view which would most keenly accentuate its character, another print by Mr. Thibaudon will prove typical. It is "The Pine Tree," a lone object upon the steep bank of a river so approached by the camera that all its spreading, wayward shape, the throw of its outstretched limbs, the depth of its shadowed bunches of needles against the reflecting surface of the water shall count for their utmost. All these things are so silent and easy to observe and to enjoy, now that we have the benefit of Mr. Thibaudon's artist imagination in seeking out just these impressions from the multitude of others produced by the tree, itself and isolating and emphasizing them for our attention.

Give all thou canst; high heaven rejects the score
Of nicely calculated less or more.
—Wordsworth.

MANY THINGS THAT GO RIGHT

HOW many things in common experience go right is occasionally forgotten when we miss a train through the delay of a street car or when a telegraph boy fails to deliver a message. But the very flurry that follows these little contrivances proves that they are exceptions to the amazing correctness and despatch in the workings of public utilities and also of the hundred conveniences of the home.

Every hour records some such thing to be thankful for. One recalls how in the early days of electricity the light would sometimes go out and leave a house or a public place in darkness. It is only of late that any one has consented to build a house wired for electricity only. One had to have the trustier

gas for emergency. But now one may rise at any moment of the blackest night and be certain of the gush of radiance when he turns the button on the wall. How disconcerting if light did not follow the demand! And how troublesome the occasional mornings when the hot water is not hot. Does the automatic telephone balk once a year? Fancy how little trouble one really has with this remarkable means of communication.

Then there is one's umbrella in the driving rain. The catch works to perfection. There is the combination on the door of the safe—it is always dependable—if one does not forget it. The grocer boy may fairly be termed one of the variable quantities in the domestic problem, but after all he might be even more slow, or even more likely to leave one's order in the next block, or worse to bestow a neighbor's dinner at one's own back door, to be conscientiously conveyed to its destination by oneself or a protesting cook.

Yes, there are a thousand threads in the web of the daily experience of every one, the breaking of any one of which threatens to set the whole in a tangle. That things run as a whole as smoothly as they do is certainly matter for congratulation.

Pot and Kettle

An amusing illustration of the old saying that the world like a mirror gives back to us what we bring, is seen in the following story told of himself by a well-known teacher. He said that he noted in front of his school two men supposedly at work on some task in the street, day laborers evidently. One of them was leaning up against the fence, in meditation. The teacher took occasion about every half hour to step to the window. The man was still leaning on the fence, gazing across the school yard with a thoughtful eye. Up to 4 o'clock when the school man went home the laborer had apparently not moved from his post. As the teacher left the building, however, he heard the restful object of his observations remark to the scarcely less reposeful associate, "Say, wouldn't you like to be that fellow over there? He has nothing to do all day but look out of the window."

Ye proud, ye selfish, ye severe,
How vain your mask of state!
The good alone have joy sincere,
The good alone are great.
—Beattie.

Professorial Repartee

A college professor had been given his sabbatical year and instead of going abroad he remained at home to carry out some special research work and incidentally kept attending the faculty meetings. From his point of view as a comparative outsider, moreover, he began to criticize certain of the set ways of scholasticism and to advocate all sorts of drastic reforms. He indeed stirred things up among the professors and instructors in a way that the president found rather disconcerting.

Protestingly and with his usual touch of academic humor the president on one occasion said, "Come, come, Dr. —, you are too much in evidence. You know you are supposed to be non est!"

Quick as a flash came the repartee, "Ah, well, you know an honest man is the noblest work."

Men have learned to touch before they scrutinize, to shake hands and not to stare.—Thoreau.

Science And Health

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Key to the
Scriptures

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, November 12, 1912

Boston's Claim on New York Ships

THE war department, speaking through Secretary Stimson, having unreservedly ruled against any new temporary permits by which piers on either side of the Hudson river may be extended to meet the dimensions of new craft making New York a terminus, it is now for the state commissions appointed by New York and New Jersey, the harbor line commission and the federal authorities to come to an agreement which will be final.

Secretary Stimson argues that all exceptions hitherto made have been taken advantage of to the detriment of harbor conditions. Now the metropolis must squarely face all the issues involved, including military as well as purely commercial ones.

The practical effect of this decree is to force upon at least two of the lines now making New York a terminal the problem of docking huge vessels, due to arrive in the spring to enter on the American passenger and freight service. The proposed Montauk point terminal on Long island is all in the air as yet. New London, Conn., while it is ambitious and rising, is hardly to be reckoned with seriously as a possible terminal. South Brooklyn has adequate piers, but the region is not one to make it attractive as a point of departure or landing. But Boston, where the White Star and Cunard lines already have established their terminals and where the Hamburg-American line is to open one in the spring of 1913, naturally occurs to the thought of competent students of the situation, notably Dock Commissioner Tompkins of New York city. He long ago went on record as saying that Boston, by reason of its ability to bring its train service right to the docks, had a theoretical lead over New York city as a passenger traffic terminal. Since that time both the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the port directors have been busy in making other port conditions attractive to ship owners. Consequently it may be taken for granted that if this war department ruling is final and the Hamburg-American and White Star lines are denied adequate piers in New York harbor, Boston will not be denied in her claim that she be made the terminal for the coming leviathans of transatlantic trade.

Mistakes in Extra Congress Sessions

ALMOST from the beginning of his term, President Taft has had Congress more or less continuously on his hands. The Sixty-first Congress held three sessions; the Sixty-second has held two; a third assembles next month. The extra session of 1909 occupied the executive's time until the short term was almost at hand, and it was in this session that the seeds of discontent with his administration were sown. The extra session of 1911 simply amplified opportunity of the opposition, and kept the President busy until the summer was well spent. In both Congresses, the so-called "short session" proved a misnomer. The truth is, Mr. Taft undertook to hasten legislation that might well have waited. This is true even of the tariff and of reciprocity. His recommendations, his policies, his controversies with Congress, his successes and his failures, have been kept too incessantly before the public for his own political welfare. The country would have been glad at any time during the last four years of a respite from legislation beyond that absolutely necessary.

It is understood that those who are named as Mr. Wilson's advisers are urging him, immediately upon the assumption of his duties, to call a special session of Congress. The plea is made that since his party platform promised tariff reform, the sooner this is begun the better. That does not follow, and it is worth while to note that thus far Mr. Wilson has given his advisers no encouragement on this score. Before he speaks on this subject with any definiteness, he will probably have determined to his own satisfaction whether those who are most loudly demanding tariff revision in his own party are really looking for this or for political capital. He is a historian and he knows what the cries for tariff reform on both sides of the House have always amounted to. He knows what Morrison, Mills and Wilson had to go through. He remembers, undoubtedly, the experience of Grover Cleveland, his only Democratic predecessor since the civil war.

Assuming all this, he must know that if his administration is to be identified with genuine tariff reform, it will have to come not through partizan enthusiasm, or fervor, or byplay, but through calm and serious consideration. He has assured the country that it has nothing to fear; he has assured business that it has nothing to fear; the only thing the country has reason to fear, at the worst, from any change in the political complexion of the government, is not corrective legislation, whether it relates to the tariff or to anything else, but the manner in which it may be carried through. Mr. Wilson, student of public affairs as he is, knows this. He may not be always able to check extreme radical tendencies among his party supporters, but he is in a position to discourage them. Perhaps he can discourage them best at the very outset of his administration by refusing to satisfy the emotionalists with a special session. If he does so refuse, insisting, and properly, that the tariff is a matter not to be tampered with under excitement, he will begin his term more wisely than did Mr. Taft.

THAT is a sensible western business house that has enjoined its fifty traveling salesmen to be optimists not pessimists over the result of the election. There never was a time when it was more in order for business to "saw wood and say nothing," unless it can say something cheerful.

TRAINS of the express type are to take it a little more leisurely between New York and Chicago hereafter. Apparently people in either place now believe they can get to the other place soon enough under a slower schedule.

IT WOULD hardly be credited a few years ago that people 3500 miles apart could get together in a wireless conversation, and yet this seems to be possible between operators at San Diego, Cal., and Arlington, Va.

A PITTSBURGH contemporary asks if it isn't funny to read a pre-election statement after election. Not always for the person that made it.

China and the United States

For both general and special reasons it is opportune that the conference on Asiatic problems, opening at Worcester tomorrow and continuing during the week, considers China in all its fascinating and momentous aspects doubly fascinating and momentous now that it has become a republic. The general reason why the topic is timely is because China is the potential if not actual major power on a continent with which both Europe and the Americans henceforth must deal in ways more intimate and vital than ever before. The special reason is because four European powers, the United States and Japan, have recently been party to a policy toward China that has not commended itself either to the Chinese or to Europeans and Americans retaining the old-fashioned notion that international policies should be based on something higher than success in commercialism.

The managers have been able to marshal as speakers not only expert Americans, but also British, Chinese and Japanese authorities, who can deal fairly with disputed matters of ethics as well as those of history and prophecy. They, and the American public, are to be congratulated that a representative of the American banking group for whose share in the thwarted sextuple forced loan to China the United States stood committed by order of Secretary Knox, is to be present and defend the policy of "dollar diplomacy." Mr. Straight's exposition of the "loan question," in the light of the reverse that the six powers have had recently—the Monitor has given its readers full information about this—will not be quite as significant as it otherwise might have been. Nevertheless it bids fair to be one of the most important papers of the conference, and will be watched for with much interest by persons conversant with the Chinese version of the pressure exerted at Peking but checked by the independent action of Anglo-American financiers willing to make loans on terms consonant with Chinese dignity, self-respect, and honor. President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard, with the weight of his authority as a recent student of conditions in China, is to give his views on the ways in which China's unity can be secured and preserved.

The program as a whole is one of exceptional attractiveness, and in the course of time these Clark University conferences must come to play, in solution of American relations with Asiatic countries, much the same part that the Mohonk conference has in giving ethical direction and sound administrative guidance to the nation's representatives in Spain's former possessions. Fortunate is a country where the habit of conference about national policies can be carried on with scientific specialist, missionary, educator, journalistic investigator and responsible public official sitting down side by side to compare notes about a great racial, political and economic problem. For under each of these heads American-Chinese issues must be discussed with candor and catholicity.

Mr. Bryce Lays Down Task

WHEN Mr. Bryce entered on his duties as British ambassador to Washington, he assumed them with a knowledge of American history, politics and social evolution unequalled by any of his predecessors. Now that he has decided to lay down the task and retire from active political service, he will go with the affectionate admiration of a very large proportion of the best men and women of the republic. Former representatives of British power have been respected. He has been loved. The origin of this sentiment among Americans no doubt was in a feeling of gratitude for Mr. Bryce's book, "The American Commonwealth." From the days of Capt. Basil Hall to those of Arnold Bennett the process of scrutiny of things American by critical Britons has been under way. It was left for Mr. Bryce to write a classic, only recently revised by him, but substantially unaltered in the latest edition, so thoroughly did he do his work at first. Sympathetic yet candid in temper and tone, thoroughgoing in method and ample in scope, the book has been accepted as a definitive study of its kind, serviceable to foreigners seeking America and also to all Americans who wish a deeper insight into their own national life.

But since Ambassador Bryce has steadily lived in the country, gone to academic and literary functions, paid his tributes to departing public servants, and continuously commented upon important matters without indulging in indiscretions either from the American or the British standpoint, Americans have come to love the man; and their regret at his leaving Washington will be something keen and genuine. Probably he is wise in his choice. If he is loth to grapple with the grave matters now a matter of controversy between Great Britain and the United States, he has yet earned rest and peace and a chance to create literature. If there is to be friction between his native land and the land of his adoption, he, quite naturally, at this period of his career and with his well-known American sympathies, does not care to be drawn into it.

IT APPEARS that a wave of unrest has been dominant in huckleberry circles for some time past, although a determined effort has been made to keep the facts from the public. It is an interesting circumstance that the unrest owes its origin to conditions between which and those that have prevailed in politics it would not be altogether impossible to draw comparisons. Those who observe the votary of the huckleberry, especially in the height of the season, when the huckleberry pie section, at home or in the restaurant, is literally dripping nectar, would hardly suppose that such a thing as a conflict of emotions could reign within him, and yet, it is said, on what purports to be excellent authority, that in all probability a protest accompanies his every mouthful of the most delicious of desserts.

There are two kinds of huckleberry devotees, it is said; the standpatter and the progressive. The standpatter, through the entire huckleberry season of last summer, so the allegation runs, was in a state of constant antagonism in anticipation of a move on the part of the progressive that, if carried out, would change the entire purpose, character and destiny of the huckleberry. From time immemorial the huckleberry of commerce and of art has been the size of the ordinary currant; the progressive impelled by a desire to uplift the huckleberry and to reduce the high cost of huckleberry pie, or to increase the dimensions of the sections, has been working of late to develop the huckleberry so that it will be more nearly the size of the grape. More than this, he has found an ally

Uplifting the Huckleberry

in the department of agriculture, one of the last places in the world one would have thought of looking in these later months for progressive tendencies or sympathies.

There appears to be some way in which the huckleberry can be enlarged to the grape size. The standpatter, however, asks what's the use? The huckleberry as it is, he says, has few if any equals and no superiors. It would be utterly impossible, he contends, to improve perfection. The huckleberry is now everything that any reasonable human being could desire. Why change it? Why uplift it? Why not let it alone? Go to changing it once—go to increasing its size—and what will happen? Will the disturber of satisfactory conditions stop at merely enlarging it to the size of a grape? No. He will not be content until he has brought it to the size of a strawberry. Then, by easy and natural gradations, he will keep on meddling with it until he has made it the size of a watermelon, and every time its size is increased its wondrous flavor may be diminished. Nobody would take any comfort in a section of pie made of huckleberries as large as watermelons.

Just where the matter will end, it is not within our power to say. That it must come to a climax sooner or later is certain. The huckleberry is not anything that can be held in a state of suspense through the height of a pie season. The initiative and referendum at once obtrude themselves upon one's thought. Perhaps they will help solve it, or perhaps solution can be brought about more expeditiously through the recall or direct primary. The principal thing is that it shall be settled and gotten out of the way before the 4th of next March. It would not be fair to impose this problem upon the new administration.

Putting "Out-of- School Time" to Use

UNDERLYING the movement recently set afoot by the Civic Club and Home and School League of Philadelphia for the better employment of the "out-of-school time" of public school pupils there is an excellent idea. A point that has heretofore been lost sight of is brought into prominence. It is this, that in every school there are children of similar and congenial tastes who, for one reason or another, are kept apart, and, consequently, are not mutually helpful. It is the purpose of those at the head of the Philadelphia movement to engage experts whose special business it shall be to study the tastes and inclinations of the school population; to discover what are the favorite games or recreations of the pupils, and to group those of like tendencies and desires. Thus, the pupils who are fond of country trips, who prefer visits to the factories, who would rather indulge in ordinary games, who would like best to study along some special line, are all to be grouped. When this shall be accomplished, the organizations referred to will undertake to meet whatever expense may be involved in carrying out the plan.

The girls will be taken care of separately, but just as much attention will be paid to the individual bent here as among the boys. The main thing is to find out whether they would rather play, and how, or learn to sew or cook, or what they would prefer to anything else. It is possible, and highly probable, that the idea cannot be fully carried out at the start, but it seems to provide means, heretofore unrecognized, of getting at the tendencies of children, with the ultimate end of strengthening them when they are good, of changing them when they are not. The children will be brought into more congenial relationship under this system; a community of taste will beget a community of interest, and there should be a social contact of the kind that makes for the perpetuation of democracy.

It is not advisable to give indorsement in advance to methods that may be employed in the working out of the details; it is the underlying idea that in our opinion deserves commendation.

Portuguese Market Open

FOR more than a generation southern New England cities and towns have been receiving Portuguese as settlers. As fishermen, as agriculturists, and as operatives in the mills, they have proved a thrifty, tractable and easily assimilated folk. Portugal's recent change from a monarchical to a democratic form of government has not lessened the exodus Americaward. On the other hand it has brought into power intelligent and aggressive officials at Lisbon and has encouraged enterprising capitalists to venture on promotion of commercial intercourse between the two republics. Hence it is not surprising that joint action by the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Portuguese commission sent to America to study the problem of establishing better trading and transportation facilities has led to a decision that will make Boston the terminal of the Portugal-American navigation line, back of which undoubtedly will be a government subsidy.

This fortunate outcome of negotiations, coinciding as it does with signing of a treaty between the United States and Portugal by which mutual trading rights are established on a much freer basis, means not only that the Portuguese who emigrate henceforth will find better facilities for travel to New England and that therefore they will come in larger numbers, but it also means that New England's export trade with Portugal is likely to expand. If, as the plan contemplates, an American commercial museum is set up in Lisbon and can do its special sort of educational work for a season, there is no possible chance, seemingly, for any other outcome. Touching at the Madeira and Azores islands, the vessels of this subsidized line will extend both their passenger and freight business to and from America.

It is by this sort of strategic outreaching for new business that the Boston Chamber of Commerce is so effectively doing "team work" with the port directors in their planning for the better harbor and ampler terminal facilities.

THE development of the harbor and docks of Halifax, N. S., at a cost of \$30,000,000 is another pretty good indication of the determination of the Dominion to go out after foreign trade.

IN PENSIONS alone, war has cost the United States over four billion dollars, but war cannot be viewed fully from the standpoint of pensions alone.

THE enduring popularity of Robert Burns is evidenced in the fact that no fewer than 50,000 people have visited his birthplace this year.